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## Intro Acts

<u>Acts chap.</u>	<u>Events</u>	<u>AD</u>
2	Pentecost	30
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## Outline of the Book of Acts

### 6 Panels of Acts

#### 1. Birth of the church

1:1 - 6:7 Church at Jerusalem, the preaching of Peter

#### 2. Scattering of the church

6:8 - 9:31 Shows how Christianity spread through Judea, Galilee, and Samaria

#### 3. Explosion of the church

9:32 - 12:24 Conversion of Saul, Church

begins to explode, Cornelius is converted

4. The spread of the church in Asia Minor and Galatia

12:25 - 16:5 Church born in Asia Minor and the preaching tour of Paul in Galatia

5. Extension of the church

16:6 - 19:26 Paul moves to the great cities of Ephesus and Corinth and extends the ministry to the end of the world.

6. Arrival of the church in Rome

19:21 - end Paul's final ministries and arrival in Jerusalem. Acts ends with Paul waiting for his execution

① If you want the trial of Paul go to II Tim 4.

Intro acts

acts

will give us the model of the church

Control  
Government  
Evangelism } makes up the church

Reasons Luke wrote acts !

It gives us the pattern for the church &  
world evangelism.

## Intro to Acts (outline)

3 Peter & John heal lame man at Gate 1-11  
~~the~~ Peter's sermon concerning 12-26

4 Annas High priest convert<sup>v6</sup>, message to them 7-23  
Peter & John go to prison 24-31  
Ending sermon there & The donation of Jesus 32-37

5 Ananias & Sapphira 1-14  
imprisonment - set loose - speak in temple 15-25  
Peter's defense - 26-40  
Apostles beaten forbids to preach 41-42

6 Neglect of widows - 7 chosen 1-6  
Stephen - works & great 7-15

7. Stephens defense

8 Intro of Saul 1-4  
Phillip - thaumaturger 5-13  
Peter John in Samaria 14-26  
Eunuch 27-40

9 Paul's conversion

10 Peter's min. Cornelius' house

11 Peter before Judean brethren for defense of  
the event in Cornelius' house

12 Herod imprisons Peter  
delivered - prayer at house  
death of Herod Agrippa I

1-6  
6-21  
22-25

13 1<sup>st</sup> mission ends being driven from antioch

14 in Iconium Paul stoned at Lystra ends the journey

15 Seaglesism council of the brethren  
2<sup>nd</sup> mission begins

v 28, - 35  
36-

"RESOURCES FOR FINISHING OUR  
LORD'S UNFINISHED WORK"

ACTS 1:1-11

Introduction

THE MAJOR PURPOSE - To detail the story of the spread of Christianity empowered and energized by the Holy Spirit throughout the world (Acts 1:8). This development can be illustrated in the following outline:

1. The Birth of the church
2. The scattering of the church
3. The explosion of the church 9:32; 12:24
4. The spread of the church Asia minor + Galatia 12:25; 16:5
5. The Extension of the church Ephesus + Corinth 16:6; 19:20
6. The arrival of the church Rome 19:21 28:31

THE WRITER

Acts 1:1 indicates that the author of this book is Luke. Although not mentioned by name, this can be ascertained by comparing this verse with Luke 1:3: "To write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus." Now here in Acts 1:1 he says, "The former treatise have I made, O Theophilus." Since we know that Luke penned the Gospel of Luke, we can safely conclude that he also wrote Acts. Acts is simply an extension of the historical narrative begun in the book of Luke.

Luke is mentioned only three times in the New Testament (Col. 4:14; Phile. 24:11; Tim. 4:11). In each case he is just seen moving about with the apostles. We are told in Colossians 4:14 that Luke is a medical doctor. This is confirmed by his choice of medical words and by his omission of the gospel story of the woman "who had suffered many things at the hands of many physicians." (cf Mk. 5:26).

THE ADDRESSEE

Little is known about Theophilus ("lover of God") except historically in the second century his name appears as an influential, wealthy official in Antioch. The use of the title "excellent" in Luke 1:3 indicates that Theophilus was a high ranking Roman official (cf. Acts 24:3; 26:5). Undoubtedly he had become a believer and consequently Luke had addressed these particular volumes to Theophilus to give him detailed information concerning the person and work of Christ.

*Writing him a recording of the spiritual moving of Jesus. The same with wrote Theophilus concerning the physical moving of Jesus.*  
Theophilus - means lover of God

2 Ideas  
The book is written to the church (lovers of God) *historically in the 2nd century the same*  
or a person. Bro Kautz feels it is the person *appears as a leader or official (wealthy one of the)*

## Acts Chapter 1:1

300- Luke 1:3 - He tells Theophilus he is writing to him. Acts is that letter

u. Luke said he really understood Jesus.  
305-315 Luke (the book) usually will record all stories, or quotes of Jesus more than the other gospels.

Col 4:14 II Tim 4:11 Phil 2:4

These are the only 3 times there was a mention of Luke by name

Treatise means ~~epistle~~ writing

3rd quarter 1-12 chapters called operation Holy Land. The main person was Simon Peter - ~~unlearned~~ ~~and common~~. Others were ~~John~~ John, Stephen, and Phillip. Chapters 1-12 took place almost all in the land of Palestine. Gamaliel - was Paul's instructor

many is based on:  
facts  
absolute

## I. THE PROPER METHOD (v. 1-2)

\* A church has to do & teach or it will not be able to exercise our senses. If you speak senses will be dulled.

### A. Content what Jesus began to do & teach

No one is equipped for any kind of continuing work for Christ without the right message. There must be the proper preparing of the mind with absolute facts and knowledge before any kind of a ministry can be effective. Hosea rightly said, "My people are destroyed for the lack of knowledge." (Hosea 4:6) ~~Yob~~ 5:12-15

### B. Application - spiritual knowledge

This is what I call spiritual knowledge. It is the knowledge that works in your spiritual life. If the Word isn't transforming your life, you can't expect it in your mouth to transform anybody else's life or for them to even believe that it can. (cf Matt. 23:2-3) saying isn't enough by y

Be filled w/ the spirit  
Eph 5:18

Acts 2:33

C. Power Jesus taught in the power of the Holy Spirit. Having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Spirit

Believe the teachings, get the power, live the teachings

## II. THE PROPER MANIFESTATION (v. 3)

I COR 15:1 tells he showed himself (Jesus is about to leave)

I COR 15:1-8

There were 5 James in the B.

A. His Appearance after His PASSION (suffering) by proofs beyond doubt. PASSION can mean different things according to the context. ex. suffer little children (not punish but allow)

He was giving instruction; last minute details. He showed the washing. It was important people saw him - (prove he was alive) seen of Cephus (Peter) then the 12 then above 500

### B. His Teaching

When he taught of the Kingdom of God he could have taught of any of these Kingdoms (3)  
Jesus taught the apostles the things concerning the kingdom of God. The kingdom of God includes all the spiritual truths and all the realm of God's understanding in God's dealing with men. This includes three aspects:

1. Past National Kingdom (Israel association)  
He was telling how the Jews dealing w/ Israel could come into

N. where the Kingdom of God began; where it is and when it is going.

Rom 14:17

2. Present Mystery Kingdom (Church)  
I Pet 1:10-12 The prophets told of the power to come in the church because they didn't know it was for another generation.

3. Future Millennial Kingdom (we are going to rule on the earth for 1000 years)

## III. THE PROPER MIGHT (v. 4-5)

wait for the promise of the Father

A. The Promise The apostles had the basic whereabouts for witnessing but he knew they didn't have the power yet; so he said they in Jerusalem for the power  
Luke 24:49 John 7:39 John 14:16 & 26 John 15:26 John 16:7 John 20:22

Acts 2:33

B. The Fulfillment 10 days later the spirit baptised them on the day of Pentecost.



in a moment of despair. Their ~~theology~~ Theology of the Millennium being  
next in order was blown. They blocked the suffering messiah + church age out + it was  
their own fault they didn't see

OT + NT  
OT Jews were looking for the Messiah to set up the kingdom  
They were looking for the ~~the~~ Millennium. What they didn't see was  
the parenthesis; the church



The ~~the~~ Jews were mixing church truths w/ Millennium con-  
cepts. Ex Denominationalists say Joel 2:28 is of the Millennium. And  
that the Holy Ghost is <sup>not</sup> being poured out today. Well, Peter said this  
is that. So we are living in Millennium now? One Denominational  
man said. "Peter was beside himself."

Be set up. We know as the messiah but they overlooked the humiliate part of the messiah. But they do like that

#### IV. THE PROPER MYSTERY (v. 6-7)

"again means they were once #1 now they aren't"

##### A. The Anticipation of the Kingdom

1. THE MESSIAH HAS COME <sup>(v6)</sup> Every Jew was waiting for a messiah, and the messiah would set up the kingdom. They didn't know. There was going to be a church, but he had reduced them from the 1st position.
2. THE HOLY SPIRIT IS COMING <sup>(v7)</sup> He none of your business! Leave those things alone. He then said, your power hungry; I'll give you power. Then they thought he was going to set it up soon because he said "But ye shall receive power"

##### Joel 2:28 B. The Timing of the Kingdom

The kingdom wasn't to be known then. wasn't to be known except what he said. Mat 24:32 Mark 13:32

C. The Preoccupation 'till the Kingdom Luke 19:13 I'm going to give to you principles & I want you to do these things, not to be thinking of the things which God has in his power.

#### V. THE PROPER MISSION (v. 8)

Jesus has called all of his followers to be witnesses for Him. That is, those of us who have "seen" Christ are to tell others about Him. There are two primary characteristics of witnesses:

##### A. Self-sacrificing for Christ Acts 1:8 Power Person + Program

The word "witness" is MARTYRES from which we derive the English word "martyr". So many Christians died that the word "witness" finally came to mean "martyr". However, not only are most of us unwilling to die for Jesus, we aren't even willing to live for Him. Hosea 14:2; Gen. 22:

- \* Power - Holy Spirit
- \* Person - Jesus Christ
- \* Program - witness

##### B. Chosen by Christ

You don't choose whether you will be a witness or not, you are one! The only question is whether you're any good. If you are a Christian you've witnessed Jesus Christ. The question is whether or not you're a reputable witness.

#### VI THE PROPER MOTIVE (v. 9-11) Jesus took himself away & gave us the Comforter (Holy Spirit)

##### A. Jesus Will Return <sup>alive & remain in the church</sup> it's an incentive to work for God.

1. UNCHANGED "I" "Same" Jesus Not referring to the Rapture of the church, but the second advent. "he like manna"

##### 2. IN THE SAME MANNER

your adversary the Devil

More info. read "The Two Babylons"

Teaching of The Catholic Church on:

Mary's "Virgin" birth

Goes back to Genesis 10<sup>th</sup> chapter.

Nimrod (the descendant from Ham, & the first to put a helmet on his head w/ horns. His attitude is "What's there is mine!" <sup>& I'll gore you to get it!</sup>)

His wife <sup>spelling?</sup> Simeranius I. Nimrod was the great grandson of Noah, & he was the first to resurrect a movement against God (more or less.)

Babylon became the fountain head for idolatry. Simeranius became the high priestess after the destruction of Rome she fled to Babylon & later to Pyrgomas, from here false religion began to spread everywhere, because everywhere she went; she carried her idolatry w/ her. In Assyria & Nineveh, she becomes known as Ishtar, in Phoenicia <sup>sp?</sup> it's the same thing known as Ashteroth, in Egypt <sup>sp?</sup> it was Isis, in Greece it is the Aphrodite <sup>sp?</sup> in Rome it's Venus, but all the same false doctrine. Sedgwick says she gave birth to a son named <sup>sp?</sup> Tammuz. She was impregnated by a sunbeam, thus she

Does w/ Pg 11 **D** Ingathered

In Jewish practice a town congregation had to have about 120 people in order to elect members to the Sanhedron. Sanhedron contained about 70 judges.

Since Acts ch. 1 is concerned w/ an election, Luke may have been intent on making clear that the procedure followed was regular. To be above board. A kangaroo court.

---

was virgin born. Now this sun Tammuz was killed by a wild bore + Simeranius mourned for 40 days (Notice - similars) Tammuz arose + This is where you get your lent. The cover of lent is from the 40 days Christ spent in temptation + fasting. You've got the Virgin birth, resurrection, + 40 days all imitations of the truth

Lutherans from Luther  
Methodists from Wesleyan  
Presbyterians

all come from the Catholic church.

Rev 22:12 I bring my reward w/ me

## B. Belivers Will Be Rewarded.

### "REPLACING THE TRAITOR"

ACTS 1:12-26

2 keys to bring about the move of God

#### Introduction

Obedience  
submission

In addition to all of the proper ingredients mentioned in our first studies, Jesus wanted to be sure that the proper men were involved in carrying out the job. So in verses 12-26 we see Jesus replacing Judas with the proper man to fill in the ranks of the twelve to do the job.

It's a marvelous thing to realize that God works His will through men. God does not stay supernaturally detached, working His will apart from men, but rather works it through men. God implements men with the responsibility of carrying out His will just as He did with Gideon and Moses.

Even as God appointed the twelve apostles, so He also continued to choose His workers down through today. Christian service isn't a matter of recruitment, it's a matter of divine appointment. Unless God has called you by laying it on your heart, preparing you, training you and giving you the desire, then don't enter into it. Be available if God is calling you, and be obedient to His call, but don't usurp something that God hasn't called you to do (Eph. 4:11; 1Cor. 12:28).

#### I. SUBMISSION OF THE DISCIPLES (v. 12-15)

2000ubits

A. In Jerusalem (v. 12) A sabbath day journey, 3000 ft  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile. According to the law when they stopped, that was classified as a dwelling place, then they could take another ~~3000~~ 3000 ft. So they would just stand where ~~ever~~ ever they were wait a while then walk again. Ex. of ceremonialism of the Jews

B. In the Upper Room (v. 13) Didn't just lock themselves in in a room, no reason not to believe they may have drunk or ate. This is the first time the apostles + J with them "prayed" to Jesus. Before they took their problems to him in person.

C. In Prayer (v. 14) Prayer was before only to the Father. Now they are praying to Jesus.

CO-redemptive - This is the term that Mary (mother of Jesus) is necessary w/ Christ in order to be saved and that she was virgin born, and deserves + deserves prayer + praise.

D. Ingathered (v. 15) There were 500 in the area of Israel but only 120 in the room. In Jewish practice a town congregation had to have approx. 120 people in order to elect members to the Sanhedron Court. (70 people) Since Acts 1 is concerned w/ an election, Luke

E. Summary have been intent on making clear that the procedure followed was regular. Obedience and submission are the two keys.

B must qualify

C must be a reason to become one

These fulfilled below in "How it works"

Power of attorney is - The act of imparting full delegated authority in the interest of the one doing the delegating. So v 33 is saying God has given me the power to use all he has in his interest. Here is how it works

A Joel 2:28 It was the father that promised the outpouring of the spirit. In order for Christ to exercise that which the father promised, an act as freely as his own will. Thus he had to receive the power of attorney. This is what's happening in the 2:33

B His resurrection proves his qualification.

C Once he received this power he shared it.

D The Father gave all power to the Son after he <sup>achieved</sup> ~~received~~ redemption. Mt 28:18  
All power is given where was it given? From the

Father

E Mt 3:11 John the Baptist spoke of Jesus administering the Holy Ghost. But Jesus never said it that way. Jesus <sup>almost always</sup> ~~always~~ attributed it as the Father's doing. The reason: He wanted to give God the glory, he didn't want his flesh to take on the glory, that's why he said if you ~~don't~~ don't believe in me for my works, believe in me for the Father's sake. *I don't want Jesus' name used without the Father's name. But in 5:45 you'll also find Jesus saying the Father does it.*

F In ~~the~~ 1:33 God is speaking to Jn. declaring Jesus as the power of attorney

G In Lk 24:49 Jesus says "I send <sup>(power of attorney)</sup> the promise of my Father on you." Acts 1:4

H In 7:37-39 The glorification of Jesus is what <sup>marked</sup> ~~marked~~ the right for him to be the power of attorney

I Jn 14:12-17; 26 And having received this - he has shed forth that which you see & hear Ac 2:33  
Jn 15:26 He shall testify of me.



## II. SUICIDE OF A DISCIPLE (v. 16-20)

In the back of the disciples' minds there are three lingering questions:

1. If Jesus lost Judas has his plan gone haywire.
  2. Who is going to sit on the 12 thrones Lk 22:30  
*Matt 19:28*
  3. Will there be a hostile takeover who gets to be #12
- A. The Betrayal By Judas (v. 16-17) Was Judas a believer? Yes, because Jesus made the statement that 11 were there & a devil John 17:12, John 6:64; 70-71
- B. The End of Judas (v. 18-19) Field of blood because Judas splattered on it the money for Jesus blood bought it.
- C. The Prophecy About Judas (v. 20) Ps 69:25-29 109:8, Ps 41:9  
*Matt 27:9-10*

## III. SELECTION OF A DISCIPLE (v. 21-26)

- A. Qualifications
1. w/ Jesus from baptism to ascension
  2. Got to be a witness of the resurrected Christ
  3. Got to be chosen of God.
- B. Nominees
1. Joseph Barsabas Justus
  2. Mathias
- C. Selection
1. Came by lots goes back to Prov 16:33
  2. Turned Mathias was the one chosen

## "BAPTISM OF THE SPIRIT"

ACTS 2:1-13

### Introduction

This is a tremendous transitional passage. It is the greatest change that has occurred in all of the Scriptures. For it is the end of the old age and the birth of the new age. The great crux of God's redemptive history is right here. The death and resurrection of Jesus Christ issued itself in the descending of the Spirit (John 7:37-39).

# I. THE EVIDENCE OF THE SPIRIT'S COMING (v. 1-4)

## A. Fulfilled Prophecy (V. 1)

Ex 12:  
Num 28:16

### 1. FEAST OF THE PASSOVER I Cor 5:7

a. History 14<sup>th</sup> day of Nissan - It was on such a day Jesus was crucified

b. Fulfillment

### 2. FEAST OF THE FIRST FRUITS Ex 23:16, Num 28:26, Deut 16:19

a. History a farmer would examine certain early mature samples from his barley. This first fruit in a sense guaranteed the rest of the crop. It was an occasion for proving God for what he was going to do when he brought in full harvest.

JN 12:24 I Cor 15:18  
JN 14:19 b. Fulfillment Jesus is the perfect fulfillment of the first fruits. They were a picture of the resurrection of Christ. That guarantees our resurrection will occur

### 3. FEAST OF HARVEST (PENTECOST) - means 50

Ex 23:15-16 a. History It celebrated the wheat harvest. A farmer would gather the wheat. come in 50 days after the barley crop. (Approximately) They would make 2 loaves, if they made, then the whole crop would be good, was a first fruits also.

b. Fulfillment in reference to our Lord's return. Someday God will return to harvest the believers.

### B. Baptism of the Spirit (v. 2-3)

"Spirit" in Greek is "PNEUMA" - Spirit, wind, breath  
The Holy Ghost is consistent & miraculous  
Type - we shall leave instantly & miraculously  
Experiencing it - an actual experience

2. ~~Experiencing it~~  
It is divine

3. All encompassing filled all the house

4. Visible evidence "appeared to them"

5. Personal experience - it settled on each one  
is prophetic Joel 2 MT 3:11

### C. Filling of the Spirit (v. 4)

1. IS COMMANDED IN EPHESIANS 5:18

2. IS YIELDING THE CONTROL OF YOUR LIFE TO THE POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT ON A MOMENT BY MOMENT BASIS.



They couldn't understand why these people who were discounted as Satanic & a threat to their one true God. Now these people are speaking things of God. It didn't fit. It messed up their theology if you will.

### 3. IS FOLLOWED BY AN IMMEDIATE REACTION

- a. The Samaritans (Acts ~~8:1-4~~) 8:1-4
- b. Cornelius (Acts 10:44-46; 11:15-17)
- c. Disciples of John the Baptist (Acts 19:1-7)
- d. Our present study Acts 2:4

## II. THE EFFECT OF THE SPIRIT'S COMING (v. 5-11)

### A. The Gathering of the Jews (v. 5-6a) *Dwellers used in VS and 14.*

- ① They had taken up residence because of the expectation of the ~~Messiah~~
- ② Spending time in Jerusalem, till the feast of Pentecost came on, devout men, from ~~every~~ <sup>every</sup> nation in Gen. 11:1-9 Earth of one language. Pentecost was an anti type of the Tower of Babel where

### B. The Astonishment of the Jews (v. 6b-11a)

The apostles spoke language in tongues

*MT 12:24* "were thought of already. The crowd had already concluded that Jesus & his followers were Satanic. (Casting out devils makes) They wouldn't have been confounded if the disciples were speaking Jesus' past works."

### C. The Content of the Languages (v. 11b)

*all different languages, the wonderful work of God a possibly old Testament act of God.*

## III. THE EXPLANATION OF THE SPIRIT'S COMING (v. 12-13)

*New wine - The crowd mocked & said they were drunk, on grape juice none the less. They couldn't discount nor understand so they make a dumb reason for happening (born out of their non-spiritual mind) for where in any theology is drunkenness an author for unknown languages. They were the foolish party. The KJV records new wine but the more strict rendering is sweet wine. The grape harvest which would provide new wine came later in the year, & it is associated w/ the feast of Tabernacles*

ACTS 2:14-21

### Introduction

The book of Acts is a record of apostolic preaching. It was a priority of the early church as indicated by the number of references to preaching (Acts 3:20; 4:2; 8:5; 25, 35, 40; 9:20, 27, etc.). In the ministry of Jesus, the Bible says that Jesus came preaching. The classic passage is Luke 4:18-19. "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He hath anointed Me to preach the gospel to the poor; He hath sent Me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

*History - There were 24,000 priests in Jerusalem at this time*

### I. THE INTRODUCTION EXPLAINING PENTECOST (v. 14-21)

#### A. Peter's Boldness (v. 14) Acts 4:13

Where did Peter get this boldness? Acts 4:13

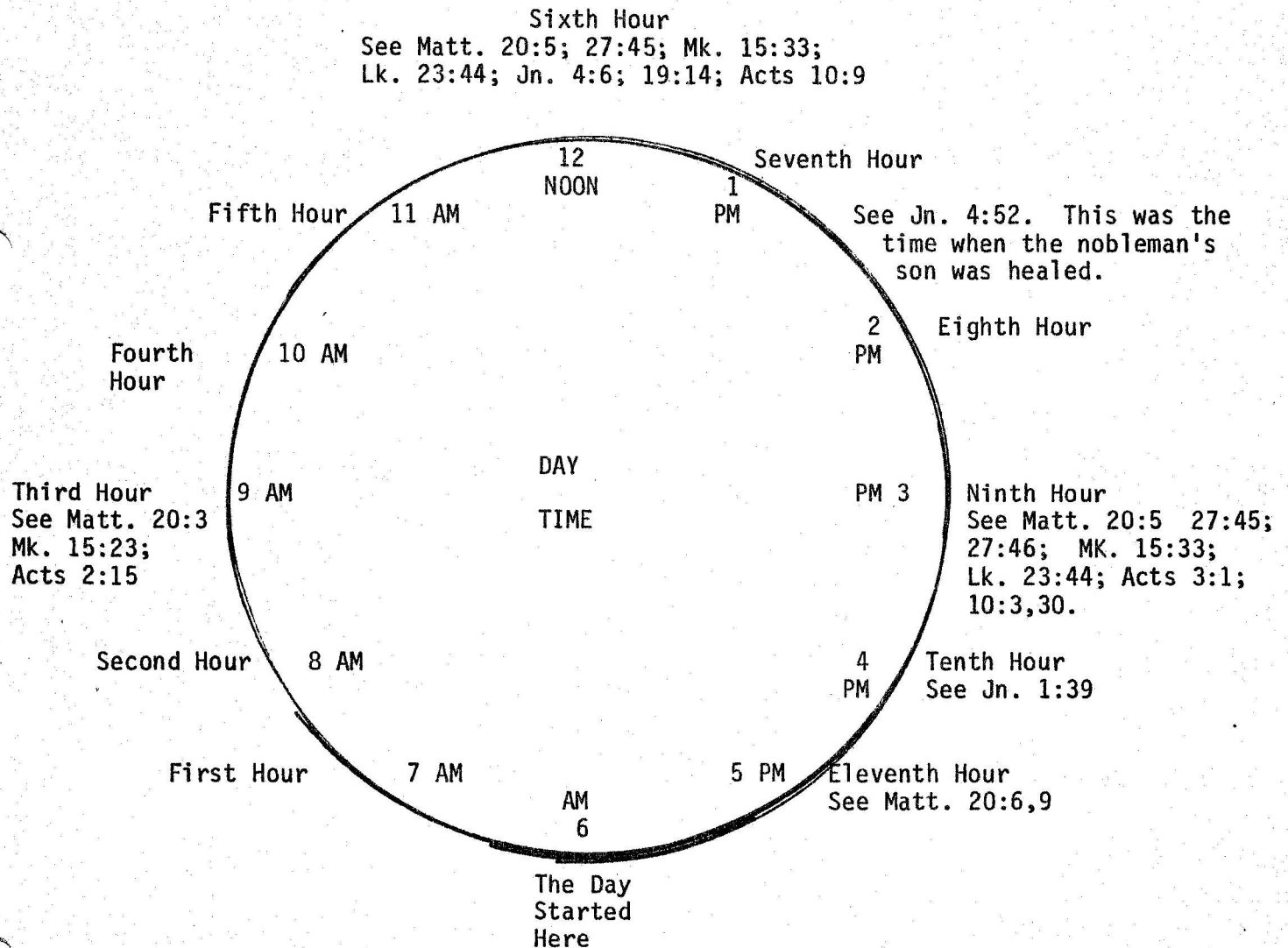
#### B. Peter's Illustration (v. 15)

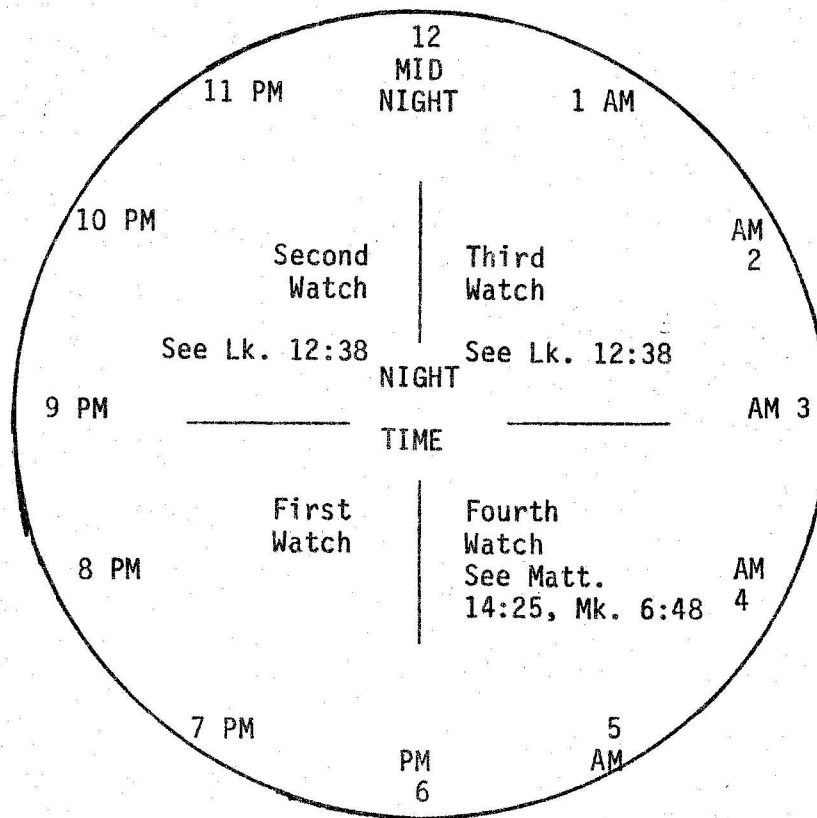
No Jew would drink or eat prior to the third hour of the day which was approximately 9 o'clock in the morning. That was the time for morning devotions. They did not eat or drink until after 9 o'clock. This was especially true on the Sabbath, feast or a festival day and this was indeed the feast of harvest, Pentecost. So Peter simply says that no Jew would be drinking by this time.

## WHAT TIME IS IT ?

The nobleman's son was healed at the "seventh hour" (John 4:52).  
 What time was that? People in Jesus' day had no clocks or watches  
 to help them tell time. During the day, they used the sun as a "clock."  
 At night they watched the moon and stars.

The day started at sunrise and ended at sunset. A "clock" in Jesus' time  
 would have looked like this on a day when the sun rose at six in the morning  
 and set at six in the evening. The "hours" would change as the day grew longer  
 or shorter.





Night started at sundown. On a night when the sun set at six o'clock in the evening and rose at six o'clock in the morning, time would be divided like this. Time would change as the length of the night was shorter or longer.

The Romans brought the system of four watches of the night to the land when they conquered the people of Israel. Morning was also called dawn, break of day or cock-crowing.

Jesus spoke of the master coming in the "second watch" or even the "third watch" (Luke 12:38). What part of the night would that have been?

### C. Peter's Text (v. 16-21)

1. THE DAY OF THE LORD when Jesus comes in judgement to set up his kingdom
2. THE LAST DAYS Col 1:26-27 Col 2:2  
Rom 16:25 Ep 1:9 3:3-9 6:19  
a. A common O.T. expression for the Messianic times = in the O.T. scripts dealing with the messiah. The O.T. never saw the church, only the triumphant messiah.  
b. The Jewish last days began 2000 yrs ago with the arrival of the messiah
3. THE FULFILLMENT

### "PETER'S SERMON: EXALTING CHRIST"

ACTS 2:22-36

#### INTRODUCTION

The prophesied Messiah was the one of whom it was said, "The Scepter shall not depart from Judah" (Gen. 49:10) and the One who ultimately fulfills God's promise to David: "Your throne shall be established forever" (II Sam. 7:16). Messiah was the great anointed King who would restore the kingdom to Israel. Messiah was the greatest figure in the Jewish heart and mind. For Peter to announce to the Jews that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah was the absolute height of blasphemy.

#### I. THE LIFE OF JESUS (v. 22)

##### A. His Name

1. Believing that nothing good can come out of Nazareth (John 1:46), the Jews mocked Christ by the inscription on His cross - "Jesus of Nazareth - King of the Jews". LK 18:37-38; Acts 4:10
2. Peter rebukes the Jews by his use of this name. He says, Jesus healed & such he did not wrong
3. It was also Peter's way to show the condescension of Jesus. Peter began by calling Jesus a man in (22) & called him Lord in (36)

##### B. His Approval

1. Put on display by God I Cor 4:9
2. Proven by God Acts 25:7
3. Proclaimed by God II Thes 2:4

##### C. His Verification They are close in meaning

1. BY MIRACLES (dunamis) - (Things done that man can't do). Manifestations of the mighty power of a supernatural God.
2. BY WONDERS (teras) - (Things man can't do & men marvel at). Speaks of the wonder in the mind of an individual by the miracle

mean a sign fulfilling spiritual truth

(Set forth) 'also you were convinced of his truth but you wouldn't

3. BY SIGNS (semeion) Caused by man's sinfulness (thought by Bro Keating) they will be in the earth beneath. What are they? Blood fire & vapour of smoke. II Pet 3:10-12

D. His Evidence <sup>pass away - means take on a change. The atmosphere heaven will pass away. I N</sup>

The Jews knew exactly what Jesus was doing. They had all the evidence in the world. They did not have any question about His miracles, but their own hard, vile, God-hating hearts restricted them from coming to Christ (John 10:37-38; 11:46; 12:17-18; 14:10-11; 15:23-25). 2:23 <sup>believed by the miracles</sup>

JN 9  
JN 5:1-9  
Performance is evidence  
Their perception JN 1:47; JN 3:16-2

## II. THE DEATH OF JESUS (v. 23)

### A. Pre-determined by God

1. DELIVERED - commonly used of those who surrendered to their enemies JN 3:16 Give - surrender  
2. DETERMINATE COUNCIL - mean will or design. To give a boundary. Together they indicate the God determined & willed that Jesus would be crucified I Tim 1:9, Acts 4:26

#### 3. FOREKNOWLEDGE

a. Defined - Prognosis. (Greek) ordaining or determining something in eternity that is carried out at a later time. For ordination. I Pet 1:19-20; Gal 4:4

#### b. Used

- (1) I Pet 1:2
- (2) I Pet 1:20
- (3) Rom 11:2

### B. Carried Out By Men

1. The Jews - "they have taken" instigators
2. Romans - "wicked hands" crucified & slain. executioners

~~instigators & executioners~~

The resurrection of Jesus Christ is the cornerstone of Christianity. It is mentioned at least 104 times in the New Testament. Without question the resurrection is the most prominent point in Biblical history. The crucifixion loses its meaning without the resurrection. If you remove the resurrection, then the death of Christ is the heroic death of a noble martyr, the pathetic death of a demented madman or the execution of a fraud. The resurrection then, becomes in Scripture the crowning proof, not only Jesus' deity, but the guarantee of our own resurrection. Acts 4:33 evidence of resurrection

## III. THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS (v. 24-32) <sup>Paul's messages on the resurrection</sup> Acts 26: & 17: <sup>that word pain is only used to portray the temporariness of pain in death</sup>

### A. Raised By God (v. 24)

1. THE END OF PAIN O D I N - Greek for pain. MK 13:8 MT 24:8

#### a. In Jesus Life -

1. The word pain is actually meaning with pain. The pains are temporary.
- 2.

Pgs 19-26 in WBK

V12-3 Pg 20

Luke used the word "filled" in <sup>2</sup>, MT 3:11 <sup>Baptism used</sup> Act 5:5 <sup>Baptism used</sup> ~~John~~.  
Baptism is the objective term - the theological ~~reality~~ <sup>reality</sup>,  
the Godward aspect of the matter.

"Filled" is the subjective term or aspect the practical  
reality, ~~the~~ the manward aspect of the matter.

In acts 1:5 + MT 3:11 It tells what God is  
doing in the Baptism. When a man receives it

it is a filling. In acts 2:2-4 4:31  
Luke is using an earthly symbol  
to describe a heavenly incident.

<sup>like as of</sup> Cloven - split or parted  
Fire - forked, dancing.

V4 ① Filling of the spirit is prophetic. Joel 2: MT 3:11

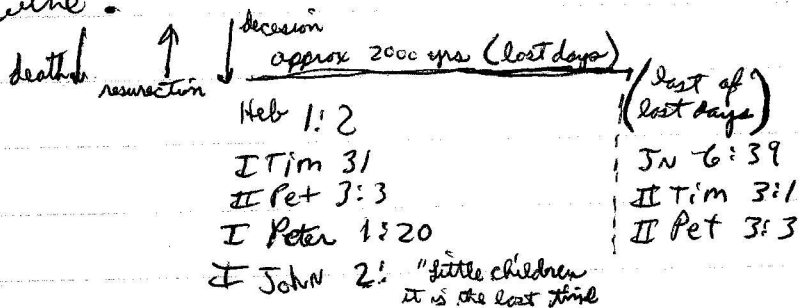
② Intelligible, they began to speak with other tongues.  
not just stutters.

③ Controlled as the spirit gave them utterance. <sup>not men</sup>

Confounded or dumbfounded means have no answer

V5 Devout men They were men of stature & keep all  
sayings, devoted.

V12-13 used the Greek for freshly pressed grape juice,  
they were mocking those 120 for getting drunk on new  
wine.



Acts 2: V21 Quote from Joel, Calling on the name of the Lord is  
when you call on his name in the ~~the~~ godly sorrow,  
then call on his name in baptism, and call him  
for the Holy G. That is how you are saved by calling  
on the name of the Lord.

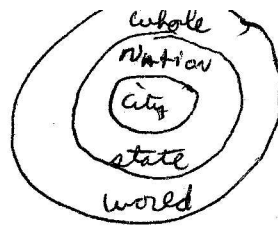
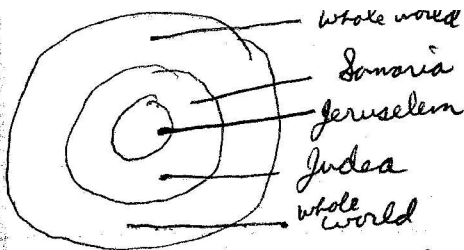
V22 Had no working  
inicles

V22-38 Peter is going to deal w the present part  
of Jesus until around V36-V38. Then around  
V36-V38 he (Peter) will go spiritual.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~



V 8



250  
250  
Sheet Tape

First advent his incarnation

9-11

Second advent

1 Rapture

2 Return (millennial)

Remarks

V 16-17

Pg 19

Ps. 41:9

69:25-29

Peter is letting the people (disciples) that the prophecy of Judas' betrayal went as far back as David. These scriptures describe 12 fold curse on ~~Jesus~~ crucifiers + the betrayer.

MAT 27:3-10

Zach 11:12-13

He repented over shedding innocent blood, but not for ~~betraying~~ betraying the Son of God.

Side note: Death never changes anything; it just permanentizes your characteristics. As long as you're alive you can change. Your "I's" are crystalized. What you are in life, becomes the determining of where you belonged, and where you will go.

most probable where Judas is  
Hinnom  
&  
Kidron valley

Jn 13:18

There is a discrepancy of who bought the field.

Matt & Luke contain these. One says Judas buys it (he didn't do it himself but) the money he through at the priests the same was used to buy the field; thus he bought it

Apostle - one sent of God w/ a message, a leader.

Disciple - is a follower, pupil, later identified as a Christian

← These notes go before that page floating notes.

## #4 Spiritual kingdom (the church)

A) This is that ... - correlation of prediction w/ event, a practice that was learned at Jesus' feet. <sup>24:44-46</sup> Jesus did the same thing. He would bring old T scripts <sup>out</sup> & tell how they are being fulfilled. "This" picks up the question of the crowd in Acts 2:12.

1. Primary - referring to that which happened at Pentecost, that is spoken of in Joel 2:28-29 so that which they are seeing is Joel's prophecy predicted.

2. Secondary - The statement "This is that" is referring to that which Peter knew would also accompany the last days <sup>to</sup> which Joel was referring to in Joel chapter 2:30-32 actually Peter quoted from Joel that which concerned the beginning & ending of the church age.

B) Out pouring of the spirit - The outpouring of the ~~spirit~~ spirit on all flesh doesn't mean ~~it~~ it will be for everyone as he describes, sons & daughters <sup>(no distinction in sex)</sup> young & old men, <sup>(no distinction in age)</sup> servants & bondsmen, <sup>(no distinction in rank)</sup>

#5 - physical kingdom (Millennium) <sup>Acts 2:19-20</sup>  
Preceding the millennium or physical kingdom Christ will set up on the earth for 1000 years, will be a series of events, Joel prophesied would happen to which Peter refers to, to evidently mark the close of the church age.

A) Wonders. B) The sun turned to darkness  
Rev 6:12-17 MT 24:29-31

## ② & The moon into blood.

They are called wonders & miracles because they can't be recreated by humanity.

Pg 26 B.

N. Gehennae - name came from a valley that burnt, dead bodies, trash & such

Hades - was the grave. Sheol <sup>Heb</sup> also

Soul - (Psyche) Gr. (sūsh) means immaterial or invisible (<sup>Heb.</sup> Nephesh) (Nāfesh) means spirit, mind, life, in V 27-31 could mean me or myself.

If ~~the~~ grave means hell in V 27f then the rendering just means "you won't leave me in the grave"

Did Jesus have a soul? 1 Cor 15:28 Jesus is in the total of God's will. Jesus is everything we are. He had a soul but I don't believe his soul will be judged even as ours won't. You aren't going to go in the rapture. When we're judged & go to hell, I can't describe that. What is the purpose of a Christian today? To do the will of God while here.

To have someone at our right hand is to have one near us who can defend us. The idea is that as we use the right hand in our own defense we seem to have an additional

Ps 109:3 & needed helper when one is at our right hand.  
→ He shall stand at the ... Ps 110:5 Ps 121:5

workbook  
 Pg 26 the ascension of Jesus  
 IV A ① He was exalted by the right hand of God v25  
 ② He " protected " " " " " v25; 34-35

N. Right hand of God is used in 2 ways.  
 A v25 He is on my right hand, unusual term

He is God so its God is on Jesus right hand.  
 (P on tape) Ps 101:41 God is at the right

hand of the poor 110:5; 121:5  
 v34-35 Jesus on the right hand of God.

Ps 110:1 Mt 22:34-36

under B This is prophetic utterance from David ~~reg~~  
 regarding Gods watchful care over the son-  
 ship. The Lord (is Jehovah) + Jehovah said unto my  
 Lord (Jesus) so in essence you have the Father speaking  
 to the son who is Davids Lord. Rev 22:16  
 Root (dad, if you will) + after the spirit David was his (dad)  
 Jn 8:33-34 end. Sit thou on my right hand v34  
 is the spirit speaking to the son, or the human  
 nature, + the message its speaking is calling for  
 complete submission of the human will to the divine  
 until he makes his ~~fe~~ fold his footstool. Footstool  
 implies that Jesus will finish what he's done + sit down,  
 + when he does he'll have all under subject's Heb 13:13  
 1:1-3 10:12-13

God never told an angel to do this  
 #3 He received the power of attorney.  
 next pg.

goes under  
 IV  
 A

2. That which is born has never been seen before. When the resurrection took place there had never been one of that kind. He is the first fruits of our resurrection.

Rom 8: 11 b. In Christians' lives I Cor 6:14

## 2. THE BEGINNING OF POWER

- Divine Power (Heb. 2:14; John 11:25)
- Divine Promise (John 2:19; Luke 24:40-45)
- Divine Purpose (John 14:19)

## B. Prophesied by David (v. 25-28)

1. THE FOCUS OF JESUS (v. 25a) Always knew where the focus was to be. The focus was to put the spirit up not himself. That is why he always said go & tell no man.
2. THE PROTECTION OF JESUS (v. 25b) He willingly went to the cross because God was his protector. He says God is at his right hand & because of that he can't be shaken.
3. THE JOY OF JESUS (v. 26a) He kept his eye on the joy that came past the pain.
4. THE HOPE OF JESUS (v. 26b-27) He knew that God wouldn't leave his soul in hell. The body of Jesus wasn't going to see corruption. HADES = Sheol = grave - or allow his body to corrupt.
5. THE LIFE OF JESUS (v. 28a) God made known to Jesus the path to life.
6. THE FULLNESS OF JESUS (v. 28b) He now experiences the joy of being with the Father.

## C. Understood by David (v. 29-32) Many times a prophet speaking in 1st person is really the voice of the messiah Ps 22:1

1. DAVID DISQUALIFIED (v. 29) David couldn't have fulfilled the prophecy of Ps 16:8 because his body did see corruption.

2. DAVID'S DESCENDANT (v. 30-32) David knowing the promise of God, in the Son? God promises David 3 eternal things. An eternal house, throne & kingdom. Not one did David actually get, his descendants did. Lk 1:32-33 Jesus' kingdom, throne & house will be eternal.

## IV THE ASCENSION OF JESUS (v. 33-36)

### A. Accomplished by God (v. 33-35)

① He was exalted to the right hand of God this can be seen in v 25 + v 34-35

② "was protected"

B. Announced by Peter (v. 36) In 8: 33-34, Rev 22:16 He uses therefore "his name" many or calling is now. ① God made Jesus Lord (overcomer) Peter's conclusion

② Christ (redeemer)

### "PETER'S SERMON: THE APPEAL AND RESULTS"

ACTS 2:37-42a

### Introduction

The question that is posed by this passage is, "How is a man to be saved?"

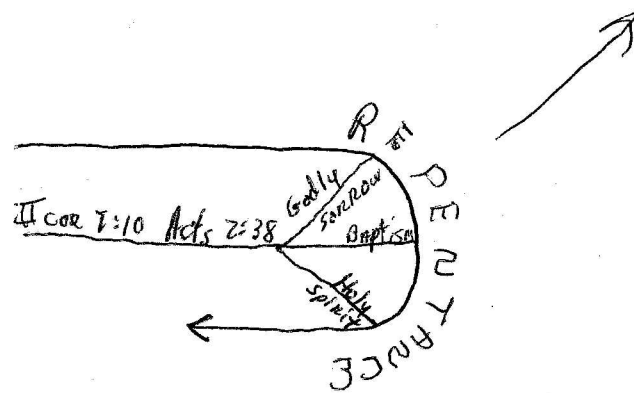
There are answers coming from all over the place with Scriptures as a reference:

## I. THE APPEAL (v. 37-40)

### A. The People's Response

#### 1. PRICKED IN THEIR HEART

a. Used only here in the NT. It means to pierce or penetrate w/ a sharp instrument. It carries the thought of suddenness. If you get stabbed you know it. In v 37 - They were saying (after the message) we've already killed him, what can we do? How can we undo it? also be saved? we're in an awful mess.



The word for is a translation of the Greek word eis. Eis cannot and should not be translated because of (cf Matthew 12:41).

C. The Apostle's Promise (v. 28b-39)

The gift of the Holy Spirit is:

1. CONDITIONED UPON REPENTANCE (*badly sorrow*)
2. NOT NECESSARILY GIVEN IN WATER BAPTISM
3. UNMERITED
4. AVAILABLE TO THE JEWS
5. AVAILABLE TO THE GENTILES

D. The Apostle's Exhortation (v. 40) "*Save yourselves*" *not that you can save yourselves by works. He is saying take on responsibilities. II In 28 work out your own salvation w/ fear + trembling.*

II. THE RESULTS (v. 41-42a)

A. Belief (v. 41)

1. *Heard & received the words*
2. *added to the church 3000 souls*

B. Steadfastness (v. 42a)

*apostles doctrine + prayer  
fellowship  
breaking bread*

"THE FIRST FELLOWSHIP"

I Cor 5:12

ACTS 2:42b-47

*go to pg 30*

Introduction

What was the first church like? Can we be like that church? It had a certain kind of vitality and life that all churches who are committed to the Word of God have desired to emulate throughout history. Is it possible to be what that church was or are there some restrictions that eliminate it? Before we can ascertain that, we've got to know what that church was like. And in 98 Greek words Luke gives us some identification tags for that church, very brief, yet rich with insight.

I. THE PROPER CONTENT (v. 42)

A. A Saved Church

1. CONTINUES

Continuation is a sign of true salvation (John 15:5; 8:30;

I John 2:19) *continuing church doesn't compromise  
study in the church, learning doctrine*

2. IS REDEEMED (1 Thess. 1:1,3,5,)

QUESTION: Are you saying that you don't welcome unbelievers into the church?

ANSWER: Absolutely not. Unbelievers are welcome to hear the message and learn about Jesus Christ, but the fellowship and work of the Church must be done by the redeemed.

3. DOESN'T COMPROMISE



B. A Studying Church

1. LEARNS DOCTRINE (II Timothy 2:15, I Peter 2:2; Rom. 12:1-2; Col. 3:10; I Peter 1:13; Hos. 4:6)

2. TEACHES OTHERS (II Timothy 2:2; Tit. 1:9; I Tim. 4:2,6,11,13)

C. A Fellowshiping Church *need to study this word it means nothing like we think*

1. Defined:

The fellowship of the body is the interaction of believers with each other in ministering their spiritual gifts. *I Cor 11:2*

2. SYMBOLIZED

The breaking of bread, or communion, symbolized their fellowship because all Christians came together at the foot of the cross. Therefore, the cross is the symbol of our unity.

D. A Praying Church

It's not so much talking about individual prayer as it's talking about corporate prayer. They had meetings for prayer.

II. THE PROPER CHARACTER (v. 43)

A. An Awesome Church (v. 43a)

1. REVERENCES GOD

2. GLORIFIES GOD (Luke 7:11)

B. A Miraculous Church (v. 43b)

1. HEALING THE SICK

a. The Lame Man (Acts 5:12-16)

b. The Sick People (Acts 3:6-10)

c. The Paralyzed Man (Acts 9:32-35)

2. RAISING THE DEAD

Tabitha (Acts 9:36-43)

QUESTION: Are these miracles today? *Of course*

ANSWER: Yes. God is doing public signs today because the Word is here to confirm. He's still a God who by miracles, cares for His own and accomplishes His will.

C. A Sharing Church (v. 44-46a)

1. MEETING NEEDS

a. ~~not all things common~~ sold their possessions

b. sharing the proceeds

*N. They sold their goods as there was a need*

2. CONTINUING IN THE TEMPLE

a. Prayer

b. witnessing



3. BREAKING BREAD

4. EATING MEALS

D. A joyful Church (v. 45-47a)

1. BASED ON UNITY

2. DIRECTED TO GOD

### III. THE PROPER CONSEQUENCES (v. 47b)

A. An Attractive Church (John 13:34-35) *They provided an atmosphere conducive to growth*

B. A Growing Church *Because they had favour w/ the people*

#### "A MIRACLE TO CONFIRM THE WORD"

ACTS 3:1-10 *N. The gift of healing comes from the outside. Satan + demons can heal but we will look at healing by Jesus name.*

#### Introduction

#### I. THE SCENE (v. 1-3)

A. Peter and John (v. 1)

1. AT THE TEMPLE *This is the imperfect verb "went up" continuously going up. It took some time before they pulled out of Judaism.*

*2 other times 9 AM 12 PM* 2. AT THE NINTH HOUR 3 P.M.

B. A Certain Man (v. 2-3)

1. LAME FROM BIRTH *Every day they carried (everyday) to the gate beautiful. The gate was 75 ft high 60 ft wide + made of Corinthian brass + overlaid w gold. He was asking for alms + money. Lukes way to say chronic illness*

2. CARRIED ALONG

3. AT THE GATE BEAUTIFUL *75 ft high 60 ft wide made of Corinth brass, overlaid w/ gold.*

4. ASKING FOR ALMS *alms were money*

He was asking for mercy in the form of cash, but he's about to receive grace in the form of healing and salvation.

## II. THE SIGN (v. 4-8a)

### A. Unexpected

I don't know how many beggars Peter and John had already passed walking through Jerusalem, but I'm sure there was one at every crossroad. But God had not designed to heal all those. God has a critical thing to do at a critical moment. This was His moment and His man and the miracle was unexpected because the miracle was sovereign. *work of God not man*

### B. In the Name of Jesus Christ

To speak in the name of someone was to speak in behalf of that person. Peter was speaking in behalf of Christ.

### C. Instantaneous

Every miracle that Jesus did was an instant act of creation.

### D. Complete 3 characteristics in miracles

① sovereign ② supernatural ③ sufficient

## III. THE SEQUEL (v. 8b-10)

### A. Joy of the Man

*a certain man - everyone knew him, everyone has contributed to his cure.*

Joy is:

1. GIVEN BY JESUS (John 5:11)
2. DEMANDED BY OUR FELLOWSHIP (I John 1:4)
3. COMMANDED BY PAUL (I Thess. 5:16)

### B. Praise to God

True worship is praising God with a heart full of joy.

*He is jumping in the temple. Now its Jewish law that nothing lame or unclean can enter the temple. So he probably had never seen the inside of the temple. Then he hugged Peter & John*

"PETER PREACHES CHRIST" - a good thought w/ comparing acts 2:37-39

*His second chance to preach*  
ACTS 3:11-18 his attitude: *he creates common ground w/ "our fathers" & goes from there*

Introduction In Isaiah 53 there is no water mentioned but under Phillips instruction (which isn't recorded) he knew he must be baptized. In Acts 3:19 its the same as Acts 2:38 but it isn't specific. As Peter comes to his sermon in Acts 3 he keys on the idea of the name of Jesus Christ. In Acts 3:6 he had said to the lame man, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk." And then over in verse 16 he tells the Jews who are now listening to his sermon, "And His name, through faith in His name, hath made this man strong". And so he is declaring again the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth. This is the theme of his preaching.

*3:14 contains the same plan as 2:38 no reason to believe he didn't call aside those who are sincere, & tell them what that repentance consists of.*

## I. THE INTRODUCTION

- A. The Living Illustration (v. 11)
- B. The First Question (v. 12a)
- C. The Second Question (v. 12b)

## II. THE THEME (v. 13-18)

### A. The Servant Dignified (v. 13)

#### 1. PREDICTED

- a. *Is 42:1*
- b. *Is 52:13*

#### 2. FULFILLED

- a. *MT 12:15-18*
- b. *Mk 10:45*
- c. *Jn 6:38*

#### 3. ILLUSTRATED *Jn 13*

### B. Jesus Delivered (v. 13)

#### 1. NAMED *Jehovah Heb 4:8*

- a. *salvation of the Lord*

- (1) ~~Savior~~
- (2) *salvation*
- (3) *Jehovah's savior*

- b. Jesus ~~K4:33~~

- (1) *Savior*
- (2) *God*

#### 2. DELIVERED UP AND DENIED

- a. *To Pilate (Luke 23:14)*
- b. *By the Jews (John 18:28)*

### C. The Holy One Denied (v. 14)

- 1. *possessed by a demon Lk 4:33*

- 2. *" " God Ps 16:10*

### D. The Just Desired Not (v. 14)

- 1. *Riteous*
- 2. *innocent*
- 3. *non-changeable*

### E. The Prince of Life Destroyed (v. 15-17)

#### 1. THE WORD

- a. *"Captain of Our Salvation" (Heb. 2:10)*
- b. *"The Author and Finisher of Our Faith" (Heb. 12:2)*

## 2. THE CLAIM

- a. In the Old Testament  
-Psalm 36:9
- b. In the New Testament
  - (1) John 1:3-4
  - (2) John 11:25
  - (3) John 14:6
  - (4) I John 5:11
  - (5) Ephesians 2:5

## 3. THE FAITH

- a. In Him
- b. By Him

## 4. THE IGNORANCE

- a. Of the Jews
- b. Of their Rulers

## F. Christ Declared (v. 18)

# III. ~~Report~~ THE CONCLUSION, REPENT AND BE CONVERTED (ACTS 3:19-26)

## A. The Terms

### 1. REPENTANCE

- a. The Word
  - (1) *metanoia*
  - (2) *Change your mind*
- b. The Illustration (Matthew 21:29-30)
  - (1) "He answered and said, "I will not: but afterward he repented and did it".
  - (2) "He answered and said, "I go, Sir, and went not".
- c. The Misconception
  - (1) *Attitude toward God (Deagaleism)*
  - (2) *Jesus blaspheme*
- d. The Agents
  - (1) Knowledge
    - a. *His works* MT 11:21
    - b. *His words* LK 16:30-31
  - (2) Sorrow For Sin
    - a. To Be Sorry For Sin
    - b. To Turn From Sin (II Cor. 7:9)
  - (3) *Goodness* Rom 2:4
  - (4) *Chastisement* Rev 3:19
  - (5) *Final Judgment*
    - a. *Acts 17:30*
    - b. *MT 21:32 ; 43-46*

## 2. CONVERSION <sup>v 19<sup>A</sup></sup>

- a. The Word
  - (1) Epistrepho
  - (2) sinner who turns back to God
- b. The Components
  - (1) Repentance
  - (2) Faith

### B. The Reasons

#### 1. YOUR SINS WILL BE FORGIVEN <sup>v 19<sup>A</sup></sup>

- a. David's Prayer (Ps. 51:9) *This shows man's want.*
- b. God's Capability (isa. 43:25) *God's capability, This shows God's will* } or concept
- c. God's Forgiveness (Col. 2:13-14) *This shows God's will*
- d. Man's Confession (I John 1:9) *This shows man's want* } NT concept

## 2. THE KINGDOM WILL COME (v. 19)

- a. "The Times of Refreshing" (v. 19)
  - (1) The Terms
    - a. Times <sup>in</sup> Kairos *Fixed, set, or predetermined time*
    - b. Refreshing
  - (2) The Nature
    - a. Isaiah 11:6-10
    - b. Isaiah 35:10, 5-8, 10
- b. "The Times of Restitution of All Things" (v. 21)
  - 1. Peace
  - 2. Joy
  - 3. Holiness
  - 4. Glory
  - 5. Comfort
  - 6. Justice
  - 7. Knowledge
  - 8. Healing
  - 9. Preservation
  - 10. Protection
  - 11. Prosperity
- c. "From the Presence of the Lord" (v. 19)

3. THE MESSIAH WILL RETURN (v. 20-21)

- a. Appointed for Israel (v. 20)
- b. Received by God (v. 21)

4. JUDGMENT WILL BE AVOIDED (v. 22-24)

- a. The Quotation of Moses (v. 22-23) *Deut 18: 15-19; Rom 5: 14*
- b. The Announcement of the Prophets (v. 24)
  - (1) Samuel
  - (2) The Prophets

5. PROMISED BLESSING WILL BE REALIZED (v. 25-26)

*N. Peter was saying to those Jews, after the altar call & how to be saved, he tells them "Before you turn away from this thing you better reconsider what you doing, then quotes Moses concerning the prophecy of the doom of those who wont listen to the prophet."*

## "HOW TO HANDLE PERSECUTION"

### ACTS 4:1-32

#### Introduction

Our text records for us the first persecution of the church. This is the beginning of the steady stream of persecution that has gone on since the commencement of the church. In one way or another the Christian church is always under persecution. It can be physical, political, personal or religious in nature. Sometimes it comes from illegitimate Christianity such as liberal Christianity.

Today, persecution is subtle. Satan usually directs the persecution, not at the physical body, but at ego. He directs his persecution at pride, acceptance or status, etc. And it's really very effective. He doesn't threaten the Christian by saying, "If you witness, I'll cut your head off," he threatens the Christian by planting into his mind the fact that if you witness, you might lose your job or your status or somebody might think you are strange. In these days persecution has a tremendous effect in a very subtle way.

#### I. THE PERSECUTION MANIFEST (v. 1-4)

##### A. The Persecutors (v. 1)

1. THE PRIESTS *were the representatives of God*
2. THE TEMPLE CAPTAIN *Head of the Temple Police*
3. THE SADDUCEES - *didn't believe in a resurrection*  
The Main Beliefs of the Saducees:
  - a. *Only the written law is binding*
  - b. *No resurrection of the body*
  - c. *The spirit world is a myth*
  - d. *man masters his own fate*

##### B. The Problem (v. 2)

1. PETER AND JOHN TAUGHT THE PEOPLE
2. PETER AND JOHN PREACHED JESUS AND THE RESURRECTION

##### C. The Mal-treatment (v. 3) *They put them in a holding place in jail, not like Paul & Silas who were in the inner cell.*

##### D. The Victory (v. 4) *The people heard Chapter 3's message*

#### II. THE OPPRESSION MET (v. 5-32)

*Seven principles for meeting persecution*

##### A. Be Submissive (v. 5-7)

1. TO THE PEOPLE (v. 5-6) *The Sanhedrin here*

##### a. The Sanhedrin

- (1) ~~Rulers~~ *Rulers*
- (2) *Scribes*
- (3) *Elders*

There were Jewish laws that said if miracles were going to be done then they had to be able to declare the name + the power of which they do what. If they couldn't declare a name + such, then they were guilty of witchcraft. The judges thought they were the law down of societies + unlearned but then he said v8 →

- Boldness - Dr  
outspokenness  
not only with a desire but  
God also gave them ability to  
go w/ it + they marvelled
- b. The Leaders  
(1) Annas - a high Priest  
(2) Caiaphas - Annas son-in-law  
(3) John  
(4) Alexander

There were others of the tier of the high Priest but they just weren't notable enough

## 2. TO THE OPPORTUNITY (v. 7)

### 3. TO THE CAUSE

- By what power
- By what name or right

## B. Be Filled with the Spirit (v. 8)

## C. Be Bold (v. 8-12)

- Introduction v 8
- Assertion v 9
- Indictment v 10
- Quotation v 11 from Ps 118:22
- Invitation

## D. Be Obedient to God (v. 13-22)

- Recognition v 13
- The reply v 14
- Rebuke v 15-18
  - Planned v 15-17
  - Issued v 18
- Response v 19-20
- Release v 21-22

## E. Bind Yourselves Closer Together (v. 23)

## F. Bless the Lord (v. 24-28)

- Who created the world v 24
- " anointed Jesus v 25-27
- " predestined the future 28

v 25 HEATHEN = GENTILES, PEOPLE = ISRAEL  
THEY HAD TO IMAGINE A VAIN THING OF THE GOOD, TO  
CRUCIFY JESUS

## G. Beseech God for Greater Boldness (v. 29-32)

- The prayer offered v 29-30
- " " answered v 31-32

v 31 BOTH IN AC 2:44-46 + 4:31 THE PEOPLE WERE UNIFIED AFTER H.G. RENEWAL  
AFTER YOU GET IN TOUCH W/ THE SPIRIT GOD PUTS THINGS IN PERSPECTIVE, + YOU DON'T  
CARE SO MUCH ABOUT HOUSES + LANDS BUT MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS.



## "THE SINS OF THE SAINTS"

ACTS 4:32- 5:11

### Introduction

There are many first's in the book of Acts, but this is the saddest of all. Satan in his effort to persecute the church, had only given Peter and John the opportunity to preach the gospel to the Sanhedrin. In an effort to stop the church's boldness. Satan had only allowed them the privilege of increasing it. He found out that external pressure only tends to fan the flame. Satan knew that he had to get at the very base of the fire. Therefore, he began to infiltrate the church. It's a heartbreaking text, because this is the beginning of that which has continued to plague, disease, cripple and even kill the church throughout history - the sins of the saints.

### I. THE SHARING OF THE SAINTS (4:32-37)

#### A. Spiritual Participation (v. 32a)

1. *Pre occupation*
2. " " *w/ lost*

#### B. Strong Preaching (v.33)

1. GIVEN BY THE APOSTLES

#### 2. *Grace for the apostles*

- a. *father of the people*
- b. *favor of God*

#### C. SHARING PRACTICALLY (v. 32b, 34-35)

- ✓ 32b 1. *Attitude*
- ✓ 34 2. *act*
- ✓ 34 3. *Distribution*

#### D. Sample Person (v. 36-37)

### II. THE SINS OF THE SAINTS (5:1-11)

#### A. Sinful Pretense (v. 1-2)

##### 1. THE SIN

- a. The Act *Lying*
- b. The Attitude *Hypocrisy, based on a desire for spiritual status.*

#### B. Spiritual Perception (v. 3-4)

1. *The occupation of Satan, not the possession of Satan v 3*
2. *The deception of ananias*

#### C. Swift Punishment (v. 5-11)

##### 1. ANANIAS (v. 5-6)

- a. His Death *It was a judicial act of God*

2. SAPPHIRA'S PLOT AND PETER'S PRONOUNCEMENT (v. 7-10)

~~the people~~ God didn't want his early church tainted, & he wanted to cause a reverence.

3. PEOPLE RESPONSE (v. 11) *fear on the church*

- a. The Whole Church
- b. All Who Heard

"THE EARLY CHURCH PATTERN FOR EVANGELISM"

ACTS 5:12-42

Introduction

As we come to the fifth chapter of Acts, we begin to discover some principles in the early church's pattern of evangelism. Now we know from past studies that the church has grown very rapidly (Acts 2:41,47, 4:4, 5:14, 6:7, 8:6, 9:31, 11:21,24). In only a matter of days and weeks it's in the multiplied thousands; all of this because of a fantastic kind of vital evangelism. It was the church reaching the world. To help us understand how this growth took place, let's look at the progressive features that are the key to effective evangelism. There are five keys unveiled in this section.

I. PURITY (v. 12b-14)

- A. *The oneness of believers*
- B. *" fear of the people*
- C. *" esteem of the people*
- D. The Addition of Believers (v. 14)
  1. *Multitudes of men*
  2. *" " women*

II. POWER (v. 12a, 15-16)

A. The Work of the Apostles (v. 12a)

1. *Signs*
2. *wonders*

B. The Belief of the People (v. 15)

*It was a oriental custom to put a child in the shadow of great men because they seemed to be something in the shadow. By the same token the*

C. The Healing of the Sick (v. 16)

*would pull the child out of the shadow of a lord*  
*Not that the people were actually healed.*

III. PERSECUTION (v. 17-28)

A. The Apostles: Arrested (v. 17-18)

1. BY THE RELIGIOUS LEADERS

- a. *The high priest*
- b. *Sadducees*

- (1) collaborators w / Rome
- (2) They were theological liberals
- (3) were influential Jews

## 2. BECAUSE OF JEALOUSY

### B. The Apostles: Released (v. 19-21a) By an angel

### C. The Apostles: Summoned (v. 21b-25)

1. The order
2. " search
3. " return
4. " proplecity v24
5. " report v25

### D. THE APOSTLES: Accused (v. 26-28)

1. for obeying the Sanhedron did also in Acts 4:18
2. accused of indicting the Sanhedron

## IV. PERSISTENCE (v. 29-32)

## V. PRODUCTIVITY (v. 33-42)

Peter's preaching brought about three reactions: 3<sup>rd</sup> sermon

### A. Violent Hostility (v. 33)

1. Reception
2. Reaction
3. Response

### B. Tolerant Indecision (v. 34-40)

#### 1. THE PHARISEE (v. 34)

- a. His Name: Gamaliel
- b. His Position: notable teacher of the law.
- c. His Reputation: Popular w / the people
- d. His Ancestry: Grandson of Hillel (famous one that argued for divorce)
- e. His Disciple: Paul the apostle Acts 22:3

#### 2. THE PAST (v. 35-37)

- a. The Caution (v. 35)
- b. The Men (v. 36-37)
  - (1) Hendas
  - (2) Judas of Galilee
    - a. God is king
    - b. pay taxes to Rome is to blaspheme God.

3. THE PROPOSAL (v. 38-39) of Gamaliel

- a. If of men it will come to nought
- b. " " God you can't overthrow it.

4. THE PUNISHMENT (v. 40) first physical punishment

- a. 39 stripes Duet 25:1-3 2 pieces of leather attached to a stick

C. Saving Acceptance (5:41-6:1)

"SPIRITUAL ORGANIZATION"

ACTS 6:1-7

I. THE REASON (v. 1-2,4) Hellenize - was to win over to your ideas.

A. The Increase of Disciples Hellenistic Jews Greek Jews

B. The Complaint of the Grecian Jews also proves those who were dwellers

1. THEIR BACKGROUND

- a. a Grecian Jew lived outside Palestine
- b. maintains a Jewish heritage
- c. Returning for Pentecost
- d. They speak Greek

2. THEIR COMPLAINT

C. The Statement of the Apostle

Their widows were neglected in daily ministrations

II. THE REQUIREMENTS (v. 3)

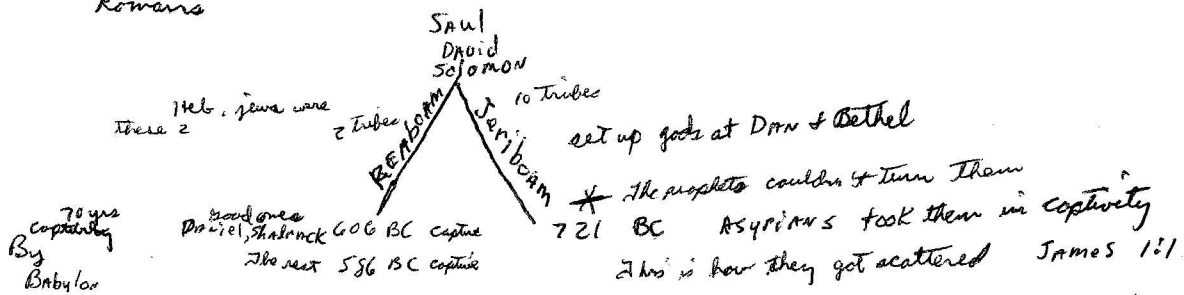
- A. ~~that certain~~ men
- B. men from among you
- C. " of honest report
- D. " full of the Holy Ghost
- E. " full of wisdom

III. THE ROSTER (v. 5-6)

- A. The approval of the Congregation
- B. The Choices of the Congregation

- 1. Stephen
- 2. Phillip
- 3. Prochorus
- 4. Nicanor
- 5. Simon
- 6. ~~Nicanor~~ PARMENAS
- 7. Nicolas

Babylon  
medo persia  
greece  
Romans



C. The Grecian Jews say they aren't being treated right then Peter says in Acts 6:2 that they shouldn't be waiting tables & neglecting the preaching so he says to choose 7 to take care of these goods. All are Grecian names

#### IV THE RESULTS (v. 6-7)

- A. The Spread of the Word
- B. The Increase of the Disciples
- C. The Obedience of the Priests

#### "THE MAN WITH THE FACE OF AN ANGEL"

ACTS 6:8-15

##### Introduction

Stephen was the first Christian martyr. Before the death of Stephen, the opposition of the Jews had been limited to verbal abuse and threats of imprisonment and finally, to imprisonment and beating. But now it burst forth with a roaring fury, a raging kind of madness that results in the execution of Stephen by stoning. They reached a point of fury that can only be satisfied with blood. And thus they introduced the first in a series of persecutions that have plagued the church throughout its history. Stephen began it all.

##### I. HIS CHOOSING (v. 5)

##### II. HIS CHARACTER (v.5,8)

###### A. Full of Faith (v. 5)

Stephen was controlled by faith. If you study his sermon in chapter 7 of Acts, it tells you everything he believed in.

- 7:1-51. God ruled history
- 7:52. Jesus was the messiah
- 7:55-56. " " risen & exalted
- 7:59. " cared for him
- 7:51. 5. The Holy Spirit

###### B. Full of the Holy Spirit (v. 5)

###### C. Full of Grace (v.8)

###### D. Full Of Power (v. 8)

- 1. wonders
- 2. signs

##### III. HIS COURAGE (v. 9-14)

Stephens ministry produced various reactions from these men in the synagogues in Jerusalem:

###### A. Selecting to Debate (v. 9-10)

###### 1. THE OPPONENTS (v.9)

###### a. Men from the Synagogues

- 1. Libertines
  - 2. Cyrenians (Lybia) and alexandrians (Egypt)
  - 3. Cilicians & Asians (Asia minor)
- were Paul was born

✓ 7 The word spread cause they stopped waiting tables, There was 24,000  
Priest in Jerusalem (by history) many were converted, no wonder Paul said to  
Hebrews that there was no need for another regular priest in Jerusalem. (humor)  
"we got enough of em!" But Jesus would however be after the order of  
Melchisedech.



- b. Stephen
- 2. The Result v 10
- B. Secretly Inducting Men (v. 11)
  - 1. *Blaspheming Moses*
  - 2. " *against God*
- C. Stirring up the People (v. 12)
- D. Selecting False People (v. 13-14)
  - 1. *accused of being against the Temple*
  - 2. " " " " *Law*
  - 3. " " " " *God*

## V. HIS COUNTENANCE (v. 15)

### "STEPHEN'S POWERFUL SERMON"- Part I

ACTS 7:1-16 *1st sermon to have a message recorded (outside of Peter)*  
*By another*

#### Introduction

Apologetics is the study of defending the faith. The word "apologia", from which we get "apologetic" and "apology" means "a speech in defense of". It is used on several occasions in the New Testament (Acts 22:1; 25:16; Phil. 1:7) by Paul. But there was a great defender of the faith even before Paul and his name was Stephen. He had been charged with four kinds of blasphemy against God, Moses, the Law and the Temple. Those were the most sacred things in the mind of any Jew. And Stephen had to answer those charges.

## I. STEPHEN: ANSWERING THEIR CHARGE (v. 1-7)

### A. The Accusation (v. 1)

B. The Answer (v. 2-7) *7 he indicates the sinfulness of the Jews when they were being forward in their criticism of S!*  
 Stephen begins by establishing that he believes in the same God that the Jews believe in.

#### 1. THE GOD OF GLORY (v. 2a)

#### 2. THE GOD OF ABRAHAM (v. 2b-7)

##### a. His Life (v. 2b-4)

##### (1) Mesopotamia

*(a) Located between the Tigris & the Euphrates rivers*

*(b) The land of the Chaldeans*

##### (2) In Haran

##### (3) In Canaan

##### b. His Inheritance (v. 5a)

- c. His Promise (v. 5b)
- d. His Offspring (v. 6-7)
  - (1) Enslaved
  - (2) Serving

## II. STEPHEN: INDICTING THEIR SINFULNESS (v. 8-9a)

- A. The Patriarchs Rejected Joseph
- B. The Jews Rejected Jesus (Acts 7:51)

## III. STEPHEN: PRESENTING THEIR MESSIAH (v. 9b-16)

### JOSEPH

*Sold for slavery (v. 9) -  
 Falsely accused  
 at the right hand of Pharaoh -  
 Rejected by Israel  
 accepted by Gentiles  
 The first time rejected  
 2nd time accepted  
 All Israel came*

### CHRIST

*Mk 15:18  
~~at the right hand of God~~  
 at the right hand of God  
 accepted by the Gentiles  
 1st rejected*

### "STEPHEN'S POWERFUL SERMON" - Part II

*all Israel came*

ACTS 7:17-53

### Introduction

Some people have said, "Forget about the Old Testament: all we really need is the New Testament". There are always people who want to cut off the church from its connection to Israel. Martin Luther faced it in his own day and he made this statement, "The Old Testament is the cradle in which the Christ child is laid". It's not irrelevant to study the Old Testament, for the New Testament finds its birth in the Old. The Old Testament heritage supports the New Testament and explains it. That is exactly Stephen's point as he preaches in Acts 7 - he builds everything he says on the Old Testament.

*I. STEPHEN: INDICTING ISRAEL (v. 17-36) There was an insurrection. They took over the throne & threw the other Pharaoh out. So the decent people who took over didn't know him.*

- A. The People: Multiplied (v. 17-19)
  - 1. INCREASING IN EGYPT (v. 17)
  - 2. MISTREATED IN EGYPT (v. 18-19)

- B. The Man: Appointed (v. 20-36)
  - 1. MOSES: MATURING (v. 20-22)
    - a. Born (v. 20a)
    - b. Nurtured (v. 20b-21)
      - (1) In his father's house
      - (2) In Pharaoh's house
    - c. Educated (v. 22)
      - (1) Mighty in words

- (2) Mighty in deeds
- (3) Apparent contradiction

## 2. MOSES: FLEEING (v. 23-29) cf 24 w/35

- a. Defending His brethren (v. 23-25)
- b. Fleeing His brethren (v. 26-29)

## 3. MOSES: MARVELING (v. 30-34)

- a. The Angel (v. 30)
- b. The Reaction (v. 31)
- c. The Message (v. 32-34)

- (1) God's identity
- (2) God's holiness
- (3) God's direction

## II. STEPHEN: PRESENTING MESSIAH (v. 37) *important*

*Duet 18:15*

JESUS

*MOSES*  
*a shepherd*  
*a deliverer*  
*People out of bondage*  
*Condescended*  
*offered himself to Israel*  
*rejected by Israel*  
*Raised up a seed of the Gentiles*  
*rejected the first time*  
*2nd time*  
*Israel's redeemer*

## III. STEPHEN: DEFENDING HIMSELF (v. 38-53)

### A. Against Blaspheming the Law (38-43)

### B. Against Blaspheming the Tabernacle (v. 44-45) David turned the rebellion of Israel around

### C. Against Blaspheming the Temple (v. 46-50) God doesn't dwell in temples of material & speaks of God saying that heaven his throne & earth his footstool yet Solomon said he would build

## IV. STEPHEN: ACCUSING ISRAEL (v. 51-53) *and on house*

"As your fathers did" he has referred to all bad deeds in the past. They were so **NOTES** proud of their lineage of "God of Abraham, Isaac & Jacob", but Stephen was saying you don't have a lot to be proud of. In these verses he asks them to name one prophet they haven't killed. There were

52 Connection of the Holy one is another one (but a special one) & saying they have killed the Lord of Glory.

Prophets { pre -  
 Exilic Israel sent into captivity  
 Post -

v >> HNA should be changed to ...  
and in verse 59 he was calling on "God" and saying "Lord Jesus", who is God, receive my spirit.

## "THE STONING OF STEPHEN"

ACTS 7:54:-8:1a

### Introduction

As I read these verses dealing with the stoning of Stephen, the thing that kept coming up was the tremendous contrast that weaves through this passage. The contrast between a Spirit-filled man dying and the hate-filled mob killing him. Everything here is contrast and the contrast is extreme. It appears almost to be the contrast between heaven and hell. And the real victim of this passage is not Stephen. He dies, but dies the victor. They live, but they live the loser. The mob is the tragedy; Stephen's was the victory.

### I. <sup>The crowd</sup> FULL OF ANGER - <sup>Stephen</sup> FULL OF THE HOLY SPIRIT (7:54-55a)

MT 24:51

MT 22:13

MT 13:41-42, 50

MT 8:12

LK 13:28

#### A. The Jews

1. cut to the heart

2. mashed on him w/ their teeth (grinding of the teeth)

They grit their teeth & showed their anger, not biting him

#### B. Stephen

1. filled w/ the spirit

2. Bold in the face of death

### II. SPIRITUAL BLINDNESS - SPIRITUAL SIGHT (7:55b-57)

#### A. Stephen

1. WHAT HE SAW

a. The glory of God

b. which was Jesus

2. WHAT HE SAID

a. The heavens were open

b. The son of man was standing

#### B. The Jews

1. CRYING

2. COVERING

3. RUSHING

4. CASTING OUT

### III. DEATH - LIFE (7:58)

#### A. The Jews

#### B. Stephen

### IV. HATE - LOVE (7:58; 8:1)

7 or 8 yrs between  
ACTS 8:1-8

# "THE PERSECUTED CHURCH REACHES OUT"

If a person was born in a heavily used Roman city. Roman govt, decreed all born there automatically had a Roman citizenship. Paul's father because of that, it could be bought w/ great price. God just told Saul to switch to his Roman name, it wasn't a special name given by God. The parents of a child Acts 8 is the beginning of the church moving out. As we continue in in such as the book of Acts, Jerusalem takes kind of a back seat whereas in the would give a first seven chapters it was dominant. It serves to point up repeatedly Jewish to us that opportunity ignored is opportunity lost. The Bible says that salvation is of the Jews (Rom. 1:16). God, in terms of the priority of the extension of His message, came to Israel first. Stephen gave final test to the leaders of Jerusalem and they reacted with hard apostate hearts and killed him. Now that the door was shut, Christianity began to move out to the Gentiles.

## I. THE PERSECUTION (v. 1-3)

### A. Saul's Consent (v. 1-2) The persecuting of the church, to killing Stephen

\* Comparing Stephen and Saul \*\*\*\*\*

STEPHEN	SAUL (Paul) Gentile name
- Resisted by the Jews	"
- Rejected his gospel	"
- Accused of Blasphemy	"
- " speaking	"
Against Moses, the law, & the temple	"
- Rushed on by the Jews	"
- Dragged out of the City	"
- Brought before the Sanhedron	"
- Stoned	"
- a martyr	"

\*\*\*\*\* Results the church scattered but apostles remained \*\*\*\*\*

1. The persecuting the church #
  - A Church is scattered
  - B apostles remain
2. Killing Stephen

### B. Saul's Victim (v. 2)

1. BURIED
2. LAMENTED True lamenting not bought (theory)
  - by Pious Jews

### C. Saul's Ravage (v. 3)

1. He entered every home
2. He imprisoned

## II. THE PREACHING (v. 4-7)

### A. The Believers (v. 4)

- 1 were scattered
- 2 went about preaching

B. The Evangelist (v. 5-7)

1. PROCLAIMING CHRIST (v. 5) *in Samaria fulfilling Acts 1:8*

2. PERFORMING MIRACLES (v. 6-7)  
*1 unclean spirits cast out 2 paralyzed being healed 3 lame healed*

III. THE PRODUCTIVITY (v. 8)

*There was a joy present because of the miracles. But the H.C. hasn't fallen*

A. The Faithful

B. The Phony

"THE FAITH THAT DOES NOT SAVE"

ACTS 8:9-24

Introduction

From all outward appearances, Simon, the magician (Acts 8:9) appeared to be "right on". He was like Judas - one who was near the truth, but missed it. Why did Simon "blow this opportunity?"

I. A WRONG VIEW OF SELF (v. 9-11) *Known as Anthropology*

A. His Name (v. 9a)

1. Simon magos

2. Simon the sorcerer

B. His Claim (v. 9b)

C. His Fame (v. 10-11) *many attributed him to be the power of God.*

1. gaining attention

2. astonishing the people

II. A WRONG VIEW OF SALVATION (v. 12-13) *Soteriology*

A. The People (v. 12)

1. Believed  
a. Kingdom of God  
b. name of Christ

*but we see it happens* 2. Baptized *nothing was said about Philip actually saying be baptized*

B. Simon (v. 13)

1. Believed  
2. Baptized  
3. Continued

a. maintain a following

b. to associate w/ people

c. have a desire to buy the power of God.

ethnic groups. And its thought that God wanted 2 representatives of Jerusalem there. So the Samaritans would not feel that they could get the H.C. w/out Jerusalem. A act to unify Jerusalem & Samaria

#### 4. AMAZED

### III. A WRONG VIEW OF THE SPIRIT (v. 14-21) ~~RECEIVED~~ Pneumatology

#### A. The Samaritans' Reception (v. 14-17)

##### 1. Receiving the word of God v. 14

##### 2. Receiving the H.S. v. 15-17

v. 16 fallen - divine experience that comes down on man. Not blotting or appearing in them. But sudden & word - comes from this man none "Simon" which is an ecclesiastical word. Comes from this man none "Simon" was a practice of the Catholic church (in mid-evl) illegal buying & selling ecclesiastical offices.

#### C. Peter's Rebuke (v. 20-21)

### IV. A WRONG VIEW OF SIN (v. 22-24) ~~HARMON~~ ~~RECEIVED~~ tology

#### A. Peter's Admonition (v. 22-24) Peter tells him that he was in the land of sinners

in v. 24 Simon says, pray that none of these things happen to me. So there were prob. some things not recorded. Re-

#### B. Simon's Evasion (v. 24) member we are dealing w/ the same preacher that dealt w/ Ananias & Sapphira.

#### "THE FAITH THAT DOES SAVE"

Notes on v. 27-

ACTS 8:25-40

The queen ran the govt.

Introduction

Phillip was told by the angel to go to Gaza. The church is the 1st Gentile to come in not Cornelius. Candace ran Ethiopia. History says

In the Old Testament Israel was supposed to reach the Gentiles, but they got trapped on two extremes. One was a separatistic nationalism where they didn't want any Gentiles having anything to do with their God. This is perfectly illustrated by Jonah who asked God to kill him because that he couldn't tolerate the Gentiles revival in Ninevah. But you have the other extreme, too. If it wasn't separatistic nationalism then it was such a mixture that they corrupted their own faith. For example, they brought in Baal worship. They couldn't seem to find the happy medium of reaching the Gentiles without getting corrupted by the people they were trying to reach.

And so it must have been a glorious day in heaven when Phillip obeyed the Holy Spirit and reached the first Gentile for Christ. According to the historian Eusebius, this Ethiopian became the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ in Africa. What seemed like an insignificant little move opened up an entirely new dimension of the church.

#### I. THE PROPER PREPARATION (v. 26-29)

##### A. The Sovereign Work of the Holy Spirit (v. 26, 29)

##### 1. GO SOUTH TO GAZA (v. 26)

- a. City of the Philistines OT times
- b. built as a Roman fortress
- c. destroyed in 96 BC
- d. on the road to Egypt

##### 2. GO UP TO THIS CHARIOT (v. 29)



B. The Submissive Will of Philip (v. 27a, 30a)

1. going
2. running

C. The Searching Worship of the Ethiopian (v. 27b-28a)

1. coming to Jerusalem v 27b
2. Returning to Ethiopia

D. The Scriptural Word of Isaiah (v. 28b)

II. THE PROPER PRESENTATION (v. 30-35)

A. Constructed on Scripture (v. 30-35)

1. The question v 30
2. u invitation v 31-34
3. u explanation

B. Centered On the Savior (v. 35)

C. Concerned With Salvation

III. THE PROPER RESPONSE (v. 36-40)

"yes, I believe" even though he believed, he still had to be baptized.  
v 38.

"THE TRANSFORMED LIFE" - Part I

ACTS 9:1-9

Introduction

Saul's hometown was Tarsus which was located at the corner where Asia Minor meets Syria, north of Israel. Distinguished for its cosmopolitan interests and commerce, it was also a city that was famous for its university.

Saul's father was a Roman Citizen, a Jew and a Pharisee which meant that Saul could match zealous credentials with any Jew. In keeping with the Jewish tradition, the young Saul learned the trade of tent making. Later, probably around the age of 13, Saul was packed off to Jerusalem to sit under the teaching of Gamaliel. After this it is likely that he returned to Tarsus perhaps as the master teacher in his home synagogue.

Sometime later he returned to Jerusalem and ravaged the church there. From that city he sets out to persecute a group of Christians in a place called Damascus.

I. THE INTENTION OF SAUL (v. 1-2)

A. Consumed (v. 1a)

1. Threats
2. Slaughter

B. Determined (v. 1b-2)

1. to ask for letters
2. " look for Christians

II. THE CONVERSION OF PAUL (v. 3-9)

A. The Contact (v. 3)

1. *He* approach
2. Light

B. The Conviction (v. 4)

1. falling to the ground
- (discrepancy) 2. hearing a voice Acts 22:6-11
  - a. called - *In Luke's writings the repetition of a persons name refers to a rebuke or warning*
  - b. Questioned -

C. The Conversion (v. 5)

1. Saul's question
2. Jesus reply

D. The Consecration (v. 6-8)

E. The Communion (v. 9) *It was normal for a Hebrew to withdraw from food & drink. For certain reasons: very angry, physical illness, such.*

"THE TRANSFORMED LIFE" - Part II

ACTS 9:10-17 *In Luke's writings the repetition of a name refers to a rebuke or warning.*

Introduction

Can anybody be really transformed? Psychologists, psychiatrists and counselors have been given the assignment of transforming people in our society. However, by their own admission, they have failed to come up with positive and lasting cures. God, through the prophet Jeremiah, confirmed that man could never transform himself (Jer. 13:23; 2:22). Only God can transform man: "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creation; old things pass away; behold, all things become new" (II Cor. 5:17). God is in the business of transforming people.

I.. FAITH IN THE SAVIOR (9:1-9) (Review)

*Reason: They are given credit in one place for hearing the sound 22:9 says "they heard" not the voice "but they didn't understand the voice. Only a mumble."*

II. FERVOR IN SUPPLICATION (9:10-12)

A. Ananias' Vision (v. 10-11)

1. HIS CALL
2. HIS WILLINGNESS
3. HIS INSTRUCTIONS

B. Saul's Vision (v. 12)

### III. FAITHFULNESS IN SERVICE (v. 13-17a)

- A. The Protest <sup>v. 13-14</sup>
  - 1. Past harm
  - 2. Present authority
- B. The Assurance (v. 15-16)
  - 1. Chosen
  - 2. He will suffer
- C. The Departure (v. 17a)

In 17 we find that Ananias sees or was instructed before of God, (but its not recorded) that Saul needed the Holy Ghost. OR he was afraid + said in himself, the best thing I can do is pray this dude through, then I won't have to worry about getting hurt. HA!

### IV. FILLING OF THE SPIRIT (v. 17c)

- A. A Process of Refinement
  - 1. The Leadership
  - 2. Discipline
  - 3. Persistence
  - 4. Conviction
  - 5. Self sufficiency
  - 6. Boldness
  - 7. Pragmatism
  - 8. Crusader
  - 9. Motivation
  - 10. Long winded
- B. Process of Elimination
  - 1. Cruel hatred
  - 2. Wrestless aggressive spirit
  - 3. Pride

### V. FELLOWSHIPING WITH THE SAINTS (v. 17b, 18-19)

- A. New Family (v. 17b)
- B. New Sight (v. 18a)
- C. New Identification (v. 18b)
- D. New Strength (v. 19)
  - 1. PHYSICALLY
  - 2. SPIRITUALLY

Gal 10:15-21 gives insight to where he's about when  
V 20 is his second time at Damascus.

About a 1/4 or 1 1/2 between these two

VI. FERVENCY IN SPEAKING (v. 20-22) *Cornelius had good reputation among the nation of the Jews.*

A. Proclaiming (v. 20)

1. immediately (straightway) *Gn 1. 15:20*
2. in the synagogues

B. Hearing (v. 21)

1. were amazed
2. *v. saying*
  - a. Paul's destruction
  - b. Paul's purpose

VII. FEARLESSNESS IN SUFFERING (v. 23-31)

A. In Damascus (v. 23-25)

1. The Plot Conceived
  - a. *By Jews*
  - b. *Do away w/ Paul*
2. The Plot Avoided

B. In Jerusalem (v. 26-31)

1. THE BRETHREN
  - a. *fear him*
  - b. *Some accept Paul*
2. THE JEWS
  - a. *their attempt*
  - b. *" failure*
3. THE CHURCH
  - a. Enjoying Peace
  - b. Being Built Up
  - c. Going On
    1. *in the fear of the Lord*
    2. *" " comfort of the H G*

## "MARKS OF AN EFFECTIVE PERSONAL MINISTRY"

ACTS 9:32-43

### Introduction

The Apostle Peter, with all of his pre-Pentecost failures that help us to brand him as the apostle with the "foot-shaped mouth", finally began to speak for God after Pentecost. His life is the dominant theme in the first 12 chapters of Acts. As we look at Peter's life, we can find 6 principles of ministry.

#### I. INVOLVED (v. 32-33)

##### A. Peter's Journey (v. 32)

1. TRAVELING: *Through Judea Galilee & Samaria*
2. ARRIVING: at Lydda v. 32b
3. FINDING: AENEAS
  - a. *finds that he is bed ridden*
  - b. *the reason is he is paralyzed*

#### II. CHRIST EXALTING (v. 34-35)

##### A. Aeneas: Arising (v. 34)

1. THE COMMAND: "MAKE YOUR BED"
  - a. *that statement is aorist imperative verb.*
  - b. *once + for all*
2. THE RESPONSE: *immediately*

##### B. The People: Turning (v. 35)

#### III. AVAILABLE (v. 36-39)

##### A. Dorcas (v. 36-37)

1. HER LIFE (v. 36)<sup>a</sup>
  - a. *she is a disciple*
  - b. *known for deeds*
    - (1) *kindness*
    - (2) *charity*
2. HER DEATH (v. 37)

##### B. Peter (v. 38-39)

1. He entreated the Lord v 38
2. Arrived v 39

#### IV. PRAYERFUL (v. 40-41)

- A. The Miracle: prepared v 40A
- B. The Miracle: performed v 40b
- C. The Miracle: presented v 41

V. FRUITFUL (v. 42) many believed on the Lord. Healing has its place in conversion. But the word should be first & preached in clarity, this will do the work.

#### VI. FREE FROM PREJUDICE (v. 43)

### "BREAKING DOWN THE BARRIER"

ACTS 10:1-20 8-11 yrs latter

#### Introduction

Acts 10:1-20 introduces us to the confrontation that finally results in the Gentiles being brought into the Church. We find that He prepares two people. First He prepares the Gentile, Cornelius, and then He prepares the Jew, Peter. And he gives each one a special vision to train and prepare them. This, then, is the beginning of the Gentile inclusion in the church. Cornelius was evidently seeking proselytism. There was only Polyzethism of the Greeks & Romans & Judaea. But the B. says he "feared God"

#### I. CORNELIUS (v. 1-8)

##### A. AT CAESAREA

1. God Chose Him (v. 1)
  - a. ~~was~~ a military outpost
  - b. Pilate's home
2. A Centurion of the Italian band

##### B. God Responded To His Open Heart (v. 2) v 22

1. Devout
2. feared God
3. gave alms (money)
4. prayed to God

##### C. God Prepared Him with the proper information and instruction (v. 3)

##### D. God Promised Him More Light (v. 4)

##### E. God Asked Him to Respond in Faith (v. 5-8)

#### II. PETER (v. 9-20) Even as God told Peter to speak to the one that (to him) seemed unclear

& heathen

##### A. Vision From Heaven (v. 9-16)

1. THE SPECIFIC MEANING The OT dietary laws are abolished. General God accepts both Jew & Gentile into his church.
2. THE GENERAL MEANING

"THE SALVATION OF THE GENTILES"

ACTS 10:21-48

Introduction

Some Jews said the Gentiles were created by God to be the fuel for the fires of hell. If a Jewish boy married a Gentile girl a funeral as held, in return, the Gentile looked on the Jews as slave material and commonly called them the enemies of the human race. In response to this the Spirit of God had to move in and shatter these attitudes before He could weld together the church into one body.

I. SUBMISSIVE WILL (v. 21-22) *God report among the Jews,*

A. Peter: *Lodging guests God did not command Peter to take Gentile into house, Peter volunteered & giving evidence that barriers from Jew and Gentile was coming down.*

B. Peter: *Journeying to Caesarea*

C. Peter: *meeting Cornelius*

1. WORSHIP (v. 25-26)

a. *offered 25*

b. *abjected 26*

2. ASSOCIATION (v. 27-29)

3. INVITATION (v. 30-33)

II. SIMPLE PRESENTATION (v. 34-42)

A. The Introduction (v. 34-35)

1. God: Impartial (v. 34)

a. Proclaimed by Peter *"open his mouth" is a colloquism - common term means Peter was going to state a very important saying*

b. Perceived by Peter *"I perceived" is a linear tense verb which means to continuous action. Peter is saying "God embraces all classes of men"*



2. GOD: WELCOMES (v. 35)

- a. In Every Nation (I Tim. 2:3-4); (Titus 2:11)
- b. The man who fears Him
- c. The Man who obeys Him

B. The Theme (v. 36-43)

1. HIS PEACE (v. 36a)

2. HIS LORDSHIP (v. 36b)

- a. *one Lord*
- b. *He is God*
- c. *There is no other Lord*

3. HIS REPUTATION (v. 37)

4. HIS MINISTRY (v. 38-39a)

a. Its beginning

- (1) *anointed w/ the Holy G*
- (2) *anointed w/ power*

b. Its Content

- (1) *doing good*
- (2) *healing all*

*outline of cornelius message*

c. Its Extent

- (1) *The land of Jesus*
- (2) *in Jerusalem*

5. HIS DEATH (v. 39b)

6. HIS RESURRECTION (v. 40)

7. HIS WITNESSES (v. 41-43)

- a. *apostles - 41-42*
- b. *Prophets 43*

PETER'S MESSAGE CONTAINED X  
① DEATH, ② BAPTISM, ③ RES, ④ LIFE & ⑤ MINISTRY

Ascent or ascending Psalms was a section of the Psalms that Jews would sing when ascending to Jerusalem from the 4 points of the ~~world~~ world. Reason they were ascending from whether N.<sup>orth</sup> W. E. S. is because the elevation of Jerusalem. Every

\* There is Antioch of Syria at the top of Palestine  
\* " of Pisidia

Acts covers 33 yrs of history

Peter realizes that when John said Jesus would baptize w/ H<sub>2</sub>O & fire, he meant Jews & Gentiles. Peter's starting to get his eyes open.

### 2 types of Prophecy

1. Forth-telling comfort exhortation ect.
2. Foretelling

I. SPIRITUAL POWER (v. 44-46)

A. Peter Spoke (v. 44a)

B. The Holy Spirit Fell (v. 44b)

C. The Believers Were Amazed (v. 45) *Circumcision were the 6 brethren*

D. The Gentiles Were Praising God (v. 46) *They spoke w/ tongues which was the evidence of ~~receiving~~ the Holy Spirit*

IV. SYMBOLIC CONFESSION (v. 47-48a)

A. The Question (v. 47) *He asks the 6 brothers if they could forbid water baptism*

B. The Command (v. 48a)

V. SWEET FELLOWSHIP (v. 48b)

"THE FIRST GENTILE CHURCH"

ACTS 11:1-30

Introduction

As we come to Acts 11, the gospel has already been taken to Jews, in Jerusalem and outside Jerusalem, to the Samaritans and finally to the Gentiles (Acts 10). Now is the time for Peter to go back to Jerusalem to report to the Jews what has happened (Acts 11).

I. GROUNDWORK (v. 1-18)

A. Objection (v. 1-3)

B. Explanation (v. 4-17) *V 17 They spoke w/ tongues + received the H.G. the same*

1. *vision* (4-10)
2. *journey* (11-12A)
3. *report* (12b-14)
4. *baptism* (15-16)
5. *question* (17)

C. Satisfaction (v. 18)

II. THE GENTILES (v. 19-24a)

A. The Jews (v. 19)

1. Scattered (v. 19a)

a. *Phoenicians*

(1) *Tyre*

(2) *Sidon*

b. Cypress - island

c. Antioch

2. SPEAKING (v. 19b)

B. Gentiles (v. 20-21)

1. THEIR ORIGIN (v. 20a)

a. Cypress

b. Cyrene . africa

2. THEIR DESTINATION (v. 20b)

Antioch

3. THEIR MINISTRY (v. 20c)

Preaching

4. THEIR RESULT (v. 21)

a. The Lord Was With Them

(1) power

(2) blessing

b. The Converts Were With Them

III. THE GROWTH (v. 22-26)

A. Barnabas: Sent (v. 22)

B. Barnabas: Arrived (v. 23a)

C. Barnabas: Witnessed (v. 23b)

D. Barnabas: Rejoiced (v. 23c)

E. Barnabas: Encouraged (v. 23d)

1. To cling To the Lord

2. stay close To Jesus

F. Barnabas: Described (v. 24a)

G. Barnabas: Reproduced (v. 24b)

H. Barnabas: Searched (v. 25-26)

1. leaving for Tarsus

2. arriving in Antioch

a. meet

b. teach

SALOME

Wife of great uncle, Herod Philip II.  
Danced before her step-father,  
Antipas, for John the Baptist's head.  
Mark 6:14-29

#### IV THE GENEROSITY (v. 27-30)

- A. The Prophets (v. 27)
- B. The Prediction (v. 28)
- C. The Proportion (v. 29-30)

### "THE STUPIDITY OF FIGHTING GOD"

ACTS 12:1-25

#### Introduction

The greatest lesson of this chapter is the stupidity of fighting God. For a man to live in a war against his creator is stupidity. And yet most men live their whole life fighting God. It just doesn't make sense. Solomon stated how futile it is in Proverbs 21:30 There is no wisdom, nor understanding and wise counsel. Yet men foolishly slam their own wills against the will of God. One of the most famous families that has ever fought God was the Herods.

#### I. THE STUPIDITY OF FIGHTING GOD: INTRODUCED (v. 1-4)

##### A. The Persecution of the Church (v. 1)

- B. The Death of James (v. 2) *according to the Talmud; people died when they led people after false gods. Perhaps this happened to James*
- C. The Arrest of Peter (v. 3-4)
  - 1. *maturation* 3 A
  - 2. *time* 3 b
  - 3. *imprisonment* 4 A
  - 4. *intention* 4 b

#### II. THE STUPIDITY OF FIGHTING GOD: *because God's power cannot be contested* 5-16

##### A. The Prayer for Peter (v. 5)

- 1. PETER IN PRISON
- 2. THE CHURCH IN PRAYER

##### B. The Escape of Peter (v. 6-16)

- 1. PETER'S SLEEP (v. 6)
- 2. PETER'S VISION (v. 7-10)
  - a. commanded by the angel (v. 7-8)

- b. following the angel (v. 9)
- c. left by the angel (v. 10)

### 3. PETER'S REALIZATION (v. 11-12)

### 4. PETER'S KNOCKING (v. 13-16)

#### C. The Testimony of Peter (v. 17a)

#### D. The Departure of Peter (v. 17b)

#### E. The Search For Peter (v. 18-19)

### III. THE STUPIDITY OF FIGHTING GOD: *God's punishment cannot be avoided 20*

#### A. The Appeal to Herod (v. 20)

- 1. *Herod's anger 20a*
- 2. *Herod's chamberlain 20b*

#### B. The Address By Herod (v. 21)

#### C. The Adoration To Herod (v. 22)

D. The Death of Herod (v. 23) *History says there was a tournament in his stomach & he died of a bloody flux. Worms were eating his insides out, heavy hemorrhage & he dies.*

### IV. THE STUPIDITY OF FIGHTING GOD: *God's purpose cannot be frustrated 24-*

#### A. Fact (v. 24)

#### B. Example (v. 25)

## "SATANIC OPPOSITION TO A SPIRIT FILLED CHURCH"

ACTS 13:1-13

### Introduction

What is it that makes one church powerful, dynamic and effective while another church remains largely ineffective: The key to understanding the difference is the filling of the Holy Spirit. And the effective church will not only be controlled by the Holy Spirit, but it will be preoccupied with the saturation of it's people in the Word of God. As a result the effective church will manifest certain features. Here are two of them:

### I. SPIRITUAL MEN (v. 1)

#### A. The Ministry

1. *PROPHETS - not just someone who runs around prophesying in all cities, but men of God. Some as teachers.*

- a. *importance*
- b. *uniqueness*
- c. *message*

(1) *brought new info to a ~~given~~ situation*

(2) *gave insight to already given info*

2. Teachers edify believers by giving spiritual understanding
- to spiritual truth
- B. The Men
  1. Barnabas
  2. Simon Niger - black
  3. Lucius of Cyrene
  4. Manasson
  5. Saul

## II. Spiritual Ministry (v. 2a)

- A. Ministering
  1. ITS DEFINITION usage of a public office
  2. ITS AIM to the Lord
- B. Fasting
  1. IT DEFINITION Bible Tied to vigorous passionate prayer
  2. ITS SCOPE
    - a. Partial abstinence from indulgence
    - b. Total abstinence from all food
  3. ITS OCCURENCE when Jesus is away LK 5:33-35
  4. ITS STANDARD in secret before father Mt 6:16-18

## III. SPIRITUAL MISSION (v. 2b-8)

- A. The Directive (v. 2b)
  1. TO SPIRIT FILLED MEN
  2. TO PREPARED MEN
    - a.
    - b.
- B. The Departure (v. 3)
  1. fasting
  2. prayer
  3. confirmation

- C. The Destination (v. 4-5a) *beginning first missionary journey*
  - 1. LEAVING FROM SELEUCIA
  - 2. ARRIVING AT SALAMIS *Beginning of the 1st journey \**
    - a. large Jewish population
    - b. largest city of Cyprus
- D. The Delivery (v. 5b)
- E. The Deceiver (v. 6) (Elymas)
  - 1. Sourcerer
  - 2. Jew
  - 3. false prophet
- F. The Diplomat (v. 7)
- G. The Devil (v. 8, 13)
  - 1. external opposition v8
  - 2. internal division v13

#### IV. Spiritual Mastery (v. 9-12)

- ✓ // Maybe Paul remembered what stopped him in his tracks & he was blinded now
- A. The Pronouncement (. 9-10) *we see the 1st major miracle by Paul turns around*
  - 1. FROM SAUL (v. 9) *& "says" someone else with blindness, & figures*
    - a. filled w/ H.G. *"I have enough faith to see this guy blinded."*
    - b. find his gaze
  - 2. TO ELYMAS (v. 10) *to look*
    - a. full of all deceit - ~~to look~~ *see someone*
    - b. " " " mischief - easy wickedness
    - c. son of the Devil
    - d. enemy of all righteousness
- B. The Punishment (v. 11)
  - 1. ANNOUNCED (v. 11a)
  - 2. ENACTED (v. 11b)
- C. The Proconsul (v. 12)
  - 1. HIS BELIEF (v. 12a)
  - 2. HIS AMAZEMENT (v. 12b)

#### "PAUL PREACHES JESUS"

(Part I - The Culmination of History)

ACTS 13:14-23 John Departs

#### Introduction

Although there have been several sermons recorded so far in the Book of Acts, Acts 13 details for us the third great sermon in this book. Peter and Stephen have each preached one (Acts 2:14-36; 7:2-53); now we will read of Paul's first monumental sermon. Paul has been preaching for some years now, but this is his first recorded sermon.



## Chap 13

### I. PAUL: ARRIVING IN ANTIOCH (v. 14a)

#### A. On From Perga

1. THE DISTANCE 100 miles
2. THE ROUTE up through over & around the Taurus
3. THE HAZARDS (II Cor. 11)
  - a. Jagged cliff like mountains
  - b. narrow straight
  - c. treacherous rivers
  - d. lawless tribesmen

#### B. On to Antioch (of Pisidia)

1. ITS ALTITUDE 3600
2. ITS FOUNDING by Augustus
3. ITS ROLE administrative center for Galatia
4. ITS POPULATION large % of Jews

### II. PAUL: GOING TO THE SYNAGOGUE

#### A. Going (v. 14b)

Going to the synagogue became the pattern for Paul for at least ~~three~~ <sup>4</sup> reasons:

1. ready made audience
2. receptive audience for Paul
3. primary concern of Paul
4. Paul was fulfilling Prophecy Rom 1:17

#### B. Reading (v. 15a)

#### C. Inviting (v. 15b)

### II. PAUL: PREACHING IN THE SYNAGOGUE (v. 16-23)

Paul addresses his sermon to Jews & you who fear God (Deutiles) Begins w/ a review of Israel's history

#### A. Israel's Bondage (v. 16-17)

#### B. Israel's Wandering (v. 18)

#### C. Israel's Inheritance (v. 19)

#### D. Israel's Judges (v. 20)

#### E. Israel's Kings (v. 21-22)

1. Saul
2. David

#### F. Israel's Savior

ACTS 13:23-37

"PAUL PREACHES JESUS"  
(Part II - The Fulfillment of Prophecy)

## Introduction

Paul's sermon can be divided into three parts. Jesus Christ is presented, first, as the Culmination of History; second, as The Fulfillment of Prophecy; and third, as The Justifier of Sinners. We've already examined the first portion of Paul's message; let's continue with the second aspect.

### I. CHRIST'S ANCESTOR (v. 23)

A. The Promise of God (II Sam. 7; Jer. 33:17)

B. The Promise of a Savior

### II CHRIST'S FORERUNNER (v. 24-25)

A. John's Proclamation (v. 24) (Isa. 40:3; Mal. 3:1)

1. *Before Christ's coming*
2. *Baptism of Repentance*  
*outward ceremony of an inward confession of sin. That is a necessity.*
3. *To all Israel*

B. John's Profession (v. 25)

1. DENYING HIMSELF
  - a. *MT 11:11*
  - b. *JN 3:30*
2. AFFIRMING MESSIAH

### III. CHRIST'S CRUCIFIXION (v. 26-29)

A. Christ: Unrecognized (v. 27)

1. HIS PERSON
  - a. *JN 7:59 48*
  - b. *JN 15:25*

2. HIS PREDICTIONS

- a. *Is 53:3*
- b. *Ps 69:4*

C. Christ: Faultless (v. 28)

D. Christ: Slain (v. 29a)

E. Christ: Laid (v. 29b) (Isa. 53:9)

### IV. CHRIST'S RESURRECTION (v. 30-37)

A. Christ: Raised (v. 30)

B. Christ: Witnessed (v. 31) (I Cor. 15)

C. Christ: Promised (v. 32-37)

1. FIRST (v. 32-38) *Ps 2:7*
2. SECOND (v. 34) *Is 55:3*
3. THIRD (v. 35-37) *Ps 16:10*

"PAUL PREACHES JESUS" *One week later*  
(Part III - The Justifier of Sinners)

Introduction

The Jewish mind was dominated by three general themes that seem to have been the most significant features of their theology; ONE, God was active in the history of Israel; TWO, God had future plans for Israel through Messiah; and THREE, God was actively concerned with sin. Paul has already dealt with the first two areas in his sermon: "Jesus - The Culmination of History" (v. 17-23) and "Jesus - The Fulfillment of Prophecy" (v. 23-27). Now he will speak to their third concern: "Jesus - The Justifier of Sinners" (v. 38-41)

I. A PROCLAMATION (. 38-39)

A. Through Christ: Forgiveness (v. 38)

1. Heb 9:
2. " 10
3. Rom 3

*whole  
chapters*

B. Through Christ: Freedom (v. 39)

1. Col 2:
2. Gal 3

II A WARNING (v. 40-41)

A. From Habakkuk *They were pleased*

B. To Scoffers (v. 41) *They were persistent*

*C They were professing*

*D They were present*

"THE TROUBLING GOSPEL"

ACTS 13:42-52

*Paul in v 46 tries to make the Jews jealous by his statements*

Introduction

The preaching of the gospel invariably brings about both positive and negative reactions. In the case of Paul's sermon at Antioch, the initial response was positive. However, the subsequent response was divided between those who believed and those who refused to yield to the Lord.

I. THE INITIAL RESPONSE (v. 42-44)

- A. *They were pleased*
- B. *" " persistent*
- C. *" " professing*
- D. *present*

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT RESPONSE (v. 45-49)

A. Negative (v. 45-47)

B. Positive (v. 48-49)

## III. THE FINAL RESULTS (v. 50-52)

A. Negative (v. 50-51)

1. *Persecutions*

2. *Protest*

B. Positive (v. 52)

1. *Continually filled w/ joy*

2. *" " " the H.G.*

## "QUALITIES OF A GREAT MISSIONARY"

ACTS 14:1-28

### Introduction

The 14th chapter of Acts details the greater part of Paul and Barnabas' first missionary journey. Traveling from Iconium to Lystra to Derbe and back again, they exhibit in their ministry eight essential qualifications which make their service for Christ effective. Let's begin by examining the first three qualifications.

## I. THE MINISTRY OF SPIRITUAL GIFTS

A. Permanent Edifying Gifts

1. *of preaching* 1, 21, 25

2. *Teaching* 21, 22

3. *exhortation*

4. *administration* 23

B. Permanent Sign Gifts

1. MIRACLES (v. 3)

2. HEALING (v. 10)

## II BOLDNESS (v. 1-7)

## III. POWER (v. 8-10)

#### IV. Humility (v. 11-18)

##### A. The Offer of Worship (v. 11-13)

##### B. The Rejection of Worship (v. 14-18)

1. *in action* <sup>v. 14</sup>
2. *in words* <sup>v. 15-18</sup>

#### V. PERSISTENCE (v. 19-21)

#### VI. FOLLOW-UP (v. 21-23)

##### A. CONFIRMATION (v. 22)

1. *Teaching*
2. *supporting*

##### B. EXHORTATION (v. 22)

1. TO CONTINUE IN THE FAITH (I John 2:24)
2. TO ANTICIPATE TRIBULATION

##### C. Organization (v. 23)

##### D. Commendation (v. 23)

#### VII. COMMITMENT (v. 24-25)

#### VIII. PRAISE TO GOD (v. 26-28) *Antioch of Syria was the location*

*also read  
Gal. 2:  
to go w/  
his chapter  
Gal 2:12*

#### ACTS 15:1-35 "IS SALVATION BY LAW OR GRACE?" - PART I

*(N) The first council of the church (Jerusalem Council)*

*15:1 "Down" from Judea. Remember the height of Jerusalem. They were going north*

##### Introduction

There was no question that Gentiles could be saved. Even the Old Testament talked about Gentile salvation. And, there was no question that God wanted to save the Gentiles. This was obvious by the conversions of Cornelius and the Ethiopian eunuch. But what method would God use to save the Gentiles? This was the issue of the Jerusalem Council.

##### I. THE DISSENSION (v. 1-5) *2 "Paul & Barnabas" 1st time Paul is put in front of Barnabas.*

##### A. In Antioch (v. 1-5)

20:13 20 mls from TROAS to ASOS

All seasons isn't a literal season, but rather any type of circumstances. Paul is picking up reports from all the brethren that he's traveled to saying bonds & afflictions wait for him in Rome. Did Paul go against the spirit then? No, Paul said he had resolved in his spirit. "Resolved" means he has prayed about it, reasoned it out, and feels good about it. It will be 10 yrs from when he says that "He's pure of the blood of all men that he might finish his course."

Paul didn't say stop the logs, but feed the flock  
I Pet 5:1 - through where it tells of the superior shepherd.

"Perverse" things different things than you've already heard I Jn 2:18

The word of God will build you up.

The whole book Jude warns against Heresy

all deal w/ heresy

{ I Jn also  
# Jn w/ the Lady & her sister  
# Pet Chapters 1-3

Chapter <sup>Acts</sup> 21  $\Rightarrow$  starts they "left it on the left hand" simply said "under it".  
"One of the 7" are the ones which were chosen to wait on tables

foretelling - telling something that will happen.  
I Cor 14:3 forthtelling - exhortation, edification, & comfort.

- B. In Phoenicia and Samaria (v. 3) <sup>trip</sup> The church sends + supports by money + goods the
- C. In Jerusalem (v. 4-5) ~~they~~ VS It is thought that this sect is a group that came into the church + passed under a false belief in Acts 2:38. Then when they got a foothold, to speak up + cause them to be circumsised in efforts to keep Moses' law
1. The reception by the church
2. The objection by the Pharisees

## THE DISCUSSION (v. 6-18)

Peter gave the first speech before the council. He uses four points to prove that salvation is by grace.

- A. Past Revelation (v. 7) At least 10 yrs prior to this event Cornelius has been saved by faith Acts 10:
- B. The Gift of the Holy Spirit (v. 8) only the truly saved receive the H.G. Eph 1:13-14 Rom 8:9 Gal 3:14
- C. Cleansing From Sin (v. 9) God only cleanses people who are genuine converts Eph 1:17 4:6
- D. The Law Can't Save (v. 10-11) ~~not~~ not even the Jews had been saved by the keeping of the law. Rom. Chapter 1-3 at the end he says (all have sinned!...)
- ~~The Miracles of God~~
- Paul + Barnabas continue w/ the same theme as they give another

proof

the miracles of God

God doesn't confirm ~~the~~ false teaching through miracles.

Ex JAMIS + JAMBEESH a.T.  
Acts 13:38  
Mk 16:19  
Heb 2:3-4

## F. Prophetic Promise (v. 13-18)

1. THE PRESENT: v. 14 The gentiles are called out.

2. THE FUTURE: The Kingdom is established v. 15

- a. Israel (v. 16) The mention of the restoration of Israel is included for two reasons ~~at that time the Kingdom was not established~~
- (1) God isn't finished w/ them
- (2) God never intended Gentiles become Jews to be saved
- b. Gentiles (v. 17)

## III. THE DECISION (v. 19-29)

### A. By James (v. 19-21)

1. Don't trouble the Gentiles
2. " offend the Jews v. 20-21
- a. Refrain from eating meat offered to idols
- b. " " fornication
- c. " " eating things strangled
- d. " " drinking blood

## "IS SALVATION BY LAW OR GRACE?" - PART II

ACTS 15:19-24

### Introduction

The Jerusalem Council's debate centered on how a man was to be saved. The unanimous conclusion was that salvation is totally by faith. One does not need to keep the Mosaic Law as a sort of prerequisite to salvation. However, this does not mean that the Christian is without a law to follow. This law discussed in several passages in the New Testament.

#### I. JOHN 13:34

- A. *A new commandment*
- B. *Love one another*

#### II. GALATIANS 6:2

- A. *The law of Christ*
- B. *Bear one another's burdens*

#### III. ROMANS 13:8

- A. *fulfill the law*
- B. *own no man anything but to love*

#### IV. JAMES 2:8

- A. *The royal law,*
- B. *Love your neighbor*

#### V. JAMES 1:25, 2:12

- A. *Perfect law of liberty*
- B. *The law of liberty*

#### VI. ROMANS 14-15

ACTS 15:1-35

## "IS SALVATION BY LAW OR GRACE" - PART I CONT.

- B. By the Whole Church (v. 22-29)





1. THE MEN CHOSEN (v. 22)

- a. Paul
- b. Barnabas
- c. Judas called Barsabbas
- d. Silas

2. THE LETTER SENT (v. 23-29)

- a. The Introduction To The Letter (v. 23)

(1) From the Apostles & Elders.

(2) To the Brethren of:

- (a) Antioch (of Syria)
- (b) Syria (as a whole)
- (c) Cilicia

B. The Reason For The Letter (v. 24-27)

(1) "Troubled"

- (a) Jn 14:1, 27
- (b) Mt 14
- (c) Lk 24:37
- (d) Gal 1:7
- (e) 1 Cor 5:10

(2) "Subverted"

- (a) Being ~~bankrupt~~ bankrupt
- (b) Plundering a town

where it comes from

(3) "Hazard"

- (a) Hang over
- (b) Live up your life

C. The Conclusion of The Letter (v. 28-29)

IV. THE DEVELOPMENT (v. 30-35) <sup>v32</sup> @ Silas & Judas are referred to as prophets. They were referred to many other times w/out this term. Backs up that there weren't just certain men that were prophets that travelled.

A. The Reading Of The Letter (v. 30-31a)

B. The Response To The Letter (v. 31b-35)

- 1. Consolation
- 2. Celebration <sup>v31b</sup>
- 3. Confirmation <sup>32-33</sup>
- 4. Continuation <sup>v35</sup>
  - a. Teaching
  - b. Preaching

## Introduction

There is no end to the methods of evangelism that are available today. Most of them have proved to be quite helpful. But underneath all of this methodology there are some important foundations of effective evangelism. In these sixteen verses we will discuss six of them.

### I. THE RIGHT PASSION (v. 36a)

- A. To Reach Spain (Rom. 15:24)
- B. To Know The Lord (Phil. 3:10)

### II. THE RIGHT PRIORITY (v. 36b) *Paul determined to go back through G-191. on his 2<sup>nd</sup> missionary tour for 2 reasons. 1. He loved his spiritual children*

#### A. He Loved His Own Spiritual Children

- 1. Phil 1:3,8
- 2. I Thess. 2:17
- 3. I Cor 4:14-15

#### B. He Was Committed To Discipleship *✓ 36-41 Beginning of 2<sup>nd</sup> mission journey*

- 1. Col 1:28
- 2. Col 4:12
- 3. Acts 20:32

### III. THE RIGHT PERSONNEL (15:37-16:3a) *He went through to establish the churches & elders in each.*

#### A. The First Missionary Team

- 1. Paul
- 2. Silas
  - a. a prophet Acts 15:32
  - b. a Roman citizen
  - c. a Jew
- 3. Timothy
  - a. 1/2 Jew & Gentile Father in law mother Jew
  - b. Roman citizen
  - c. well spoken of by believers

#### B. The Second Missionary Team

- 1. Barnabas
- 2. John Mark

### IV. THE RIGHT PRECAUTIONS (v. 3b)

- A. Decision To circumcise Timothy
- B. Reason for it \*

A. Delivering The Decrees (v. 4)

B. Strengthening the Churches (v. 5)

## VI. THE RIGHT PLACE (v. 6-10)

A. Directions From the Holy Spirit (v. 6-8)

1. *not in Asia*
2. *in Bethynia*

B. Vision From the Holy Spirit (v. 9-10)

1. *call to macedonia*
2. *decision to go to macedonia*

### "A TRULY LIBERATED WOMAN"

ACTS 16:11-15 *(N) 15 when one member of the house (usually) charges in this area all feel they need it to, and by households*

#### Introduction

As Paul and Silas land upon European soil, the first two people that they encounter are women. These two women mirror for us all women in one sense or another because everyone, even men, fits into one of the these categories.

## I. THE JOURNEY TO PHILIPPI (v. 11-12)

A. From Troas

1. *named for Alexander the Great*
2. *Roman colony*
3. *10 miles from Troy*

B. To Samothrace

1. *island*
2. *1/2 way between Troas & Neapolis*
3. *5000 ft elevation*

C. To Neapolis

D. To Philippi

1. *chief city*
2. *on the egnation highway*
3. *in the colony of macedonia*

## II. THE MINISTRY IN PHILLIPI (v. 13-15)

A. Paul's Message (v. 13)

B. Paul's Convert (v. 14-15a)

1. *Lycia; worshipping God*
2. *" listening w faith*
3. *" opening her heart*
4. *" being baptised*

C. Paul's Lodging (v. 15)

1. *implication*
2. *acceptance*

## "THE ENSLAVED WOMAN"

ACTS 16:16-18

### Introduction

As the good news of Jesus Christ arrives in Europe the Holy Spirit focuses our attention on the inevitable dichotomy that always occurs when the gospel is presented. Lydia typifies those who believe while the slave girl is one who is in bondage.

#### I. THE OCCUPATION OF THE SLAVE GIRL (v. 16)

##### A. Her Profession

1. INTERNAL SOURCE: *python spirit*

2. EXTERNAL VOICE: *sooth saying*

##### B. Their Profit

II. THE CRY OF THE SLAVE GIRL (v. 17) *Satan loves to get non-believers to publicise Jesus Christ. Then 1 of 2 things will happen: People will become trapped in false doctrine, or will see this as Christianity & reject it.*

#### III. THE RELEASE OF THE SLAVE GIRL (v. 18)

##### A. Paul's Grief

1. *disliked what she was doing*
2. *felt sorry for her*

##### B. Paul's Command

## "HOW TO TURN PERSECUTION INTO PRODUCTION"

ACTS 16:19-40

### Introduction

There is in this particular portion of Scripture just one facet that "leaps off the page." Because in this passage the ultimate question that a man can ever ask is stated: "What must I do to be saved?" (Acts 16:30). And the only answer that is given is, "Believed on the Lord Jesus Christ" (Acts 16:31). We believe that all men need to be saved, but this is only possible by believing on the Lord Jesus Christ. This, then, is the story of one man's conversion.

#### I. SUFFERING PERSECUTION (v. 19-24)

##### A. The Arrest (v.19)

##### B. The Charges (v. 20-21)

1. *Causing confusion*
2. *proclaiming unlawful customs*

*According to Lysias & Tertullian* PAGE # 92 *the Romans have a law that no Roman could believe in the teachings of any religion that hadn't been approved by the Roman Senate.*

1. BEATEN

with a bundle of birch rods

2. IMPRISONED

- Victors - People who carried out the will of the magistrates*
- a. in the inner prison
  - b. w/ stocks

II. SINGING PRAISES (v. 25-29)

A. Praise To God (v. 25)

B. Earthquake From God (v. 26-29)

III. Salvation Preaching (v. 30-32)

A. The Question (v. 30)

B. The Answer (v. 31-32) *(N) Of course he told the jailer to believe; he had to turn him from his heart to God's first. You'll notice all were baptized later.*

1. Believe who Jesus is *IN 20:31*
2. what he did *1 Cor 15*

IV. SEEING OF PRODUCTION (v. 33-34)

There are four reasons why I believe the Philippian jailer was saved.

A. Publically confessed Christ *v 33*

B. washed their wounds *v 33*

C. brought them into his house

D. set food before them *v 34*

V. SECURING PROTECTION (v. 35-40)

A. The Release (v. 35-39)

1. offered *v 35-36*
2. refused *v 37*
3. accepted *v 38-39*

B. The Departure (v. 40)

*(N) We don't know whether they left the prison went to the jailers house, then back to the prison; or if they were in the jailers house when word came from the magistrates. v 40 says so they went out of the prison, not the jailers house. It is thought & history supports (I think) that jailers houses were connected to the prisons so he could still have been in the jailers house when word was sent.*

"MEN WHO TURNED THE WORLD"

ACTS 17:1-16

Introduction

Acts 17:6 states that Paul and Silas were known to the Thessalonians as "men who have upset the world". This is an amazing testimony to these two men especially when you consider that they have been in only one European town, Philippi, for just a few days. How did Paul and Silas bring about such results? The answers unfold for us in the 17th chapter of Acts.

v7 > they didn't care about ceasar before, nor really now but they took to themselves or acknowledged a heathen, godless king to refuse a Godly King by denying his children & messengers.

## I. COURAGE (v. 1, 10)

### A. In Thessalonica (v. 1)

#### 1. THE JOURNEY TO THESSALONICA (v. 1a)

- ~~from Philippi~~ from Philippi to Amphipolis 33 ml.
- Roman Amphipolis to Apollonia 30 mls
- ~~Apollonia~~ Apollonia to Thess 37 mls

#### 2. THE SYNAGOGUE IN THESSALONICA (v. 1b)

### B. In Berea (v. 10)

- SENT AWAY BY THE BRETHREN (v. 10a)
- RIGHT AWAY TO HIS BRETHREN (v. 10b)

## II. CONTENT (v. 2-3, 11)

### A. In Thessalonica (v. 2-3, 11)

#### 1. PAUL'S CUSTOM going to the synagogue

#### 2. PAUL'S TIMING 3 sabbaths

#### 3. PAUL'S APPROACH

##### a. "Reasoning"

- a dialogue
- a repeated interchange

##### b. "Explaining"

##### c. "Giving Evidence"

- That Christ must suffer

- Isaiah 53
- Ps 22

- That Christ Must Rise

#### 4. PAUL'S CONCLUSION

-Jesus is the Christ

### B. In Berea (v. 11) There is a difference in cities & how easy they are to work. Ex. Thess

#### 1. THEY RECEIVED THE WORD compared to Berea which the Bible says were more so

#### 2. THEY EXAMINED THE SCRIPTURES & received him readily.

- By purifying themselves
- studying the scripture
- personalizing the word.

Jesus promised that every Christian would have a productive ministry (John 15:16). This was certainly true in Paul's life.

A. In Thessalonica (v. 4)

1. "PERSUADED"
2. "JOINED"
  - a. Jews
    - (1) Jason
    - (2) Aristarchus v4
    - (3) Secundus Acts 20:4
  - b. God-fearing Greeks
  - c. Leading Women

B. In Berea (v. 12)

1. Jews
2. Greeks
  - a. women
  - b. men

IV. CONFLICT (v. 5-9, 13-15)

A. In Thessalonica (v. 5-9)

1. THE MOB OF THE JEWS (v. 5)
  - a. Their Motive: *Jealousy*
  - b. Their Method: *a riot*
2. THE ARREST OF JASON (v. 6a)
3. THE CHARGES AGAINST JASON (v. 6b-7)
  - a. *general revolution*
  - b. *specific treason*
4. THE ACTION OF THE JEWS (v. 8)
5. THE RELEASE OF JASON (v. 9)

B. In Berea (v. 13-15)

1. THE JEWS: *agitating v13*
2. PAUL: *sent away*
3. SILAS AND TIMOTHY: *Remaining v14b*
4. PAUL: *brought to actens 15A*
5. SILAS AND TIMOTHY: *departing v15b*

V. CONCERN (v. 16)



ACTS 17:16-34

Introduction

As the Apostle Paul comes to Athens, he is at a low point emotionally, but God is about to do mighty things through Paul.

Before we study these verses in detail, we want to survey the rest of this chapter by focusing on two points: how Athens affected Paul and how Paul affected Athens.

I. HOW ATHENS AFFECTED PAUL

A. It Aroused His Spiritual Interests (v. 16, 23)

1. Many idols v 16
2. One unknown God v 23

B. It Stirred His Emotions (v. 16)

1. BECAUSE HE SAW THE LOSTNESS OF MEN
2. BECAUSE HE CONTEMPLATED THE GLORY GOD DESERVES
  - a. Ex 32
  - b. Num 25
  - c. Ps 69:9
  - d. Jer. 20:8

C. It Compelled His Service (v. 17)

1. IN THE SYNAGOGUE
  - a. w/ the Jews
  - b. w/ the God fearing Gentiles
2. IN THE MARKET PLACE

II. HOW PAUL AFFECTED ATHENS

A. Contempt (v. 18a)

1. FROM THE EPICUREANS

- a. Their Founder Epicurus

B. Their Beliefs.

- (1) Everything happens by chance
- (2) death is the end of everything
- (3) all of the Gods are remote
- (4) pleasure is the main purpose in life

2. FROM THE STOICS

- a. were Pantheists (believes everything is God, God everything)
- b. fatalist

B. Questioning (v. 18)

1. JESUS
2. "ANASTASIS" *resurrection*

C. Curious (v. 19-21)

D. Conversion (v. 34)

1. *Diogenes* the *aeropagite*
2. *VAMPAROUS*

"GETTING TO KNOW THE UNKNOWN GOD" - PART I

ACTS 17:22-34

Introduction

After arriving in Athens by himself, Paul initially waits for Silas and Timothy to join him (Acts 17:15). However, he probably hadn't been there very long until he began to reason with the Jews and Gentiles.

This dialogue led to the opportunity to speak about Christ in the Areopagus Court. *History supports that the Athenians would erect a marker for a God every time they would hear of a new deity. Many times the marker would be in the shape of the deity. Ex cow, monkey, etc. sometimes just a marker, made of gold, silver & stone. These markers were made of these materials.*

I. RECOGNIZING GOD IS (v. 22-23)

~~Aratus~~ *one of their poets*

A. Because of The Law of Cause and Effect Heb 3:4

B. Because of The Law of Intelligence Ps 94: 9-10

II. RECOGNIZING WHO GOD IS (v. 24-29)

A. Creator (v. 24a)

1. Ps 146:5
2. Is 40:12
3. Is 45:18
4. Zach. 12:1
5. Jer 16:16
6. Jer 32:17

B. RULER

1. Gen 14:19
2. Ps 24:8
3. Rev 20:11
4. I Kings 8:27
5. Ps 139

C. GIVER (v. 25)

1. Job 22:2
2. Ps 50:9-12
3. ~~Ps~~ Ps 104
4. Rom 11:36
5. I Tim 6:17

Our study brings us to the end of the 17th chapter of Acts. Paul's sermon on Mars Hill focuses on God - His existence, His actions, and His directives. Let's begin with the fifth description of who God is.

E. Revealer (v. 27-29)

1. Jer 29:13
2. Ps 145:18-19

III. RECOGNIZING WHAT GOD IS SAYING (v. 30-31)

A. His Past Oversight (v. 30a)

B. His Future Judgment (v. 30b-31)

IV. CONCLUSION (v. 30b-31)

Following Paul's sermon there were 3 reactions:

- A. Some rejoiced v 32 A
- B. " responded v 32 b
- C. " joined v 33-v 34
  1. Dionysius the areopagite
  2. Damaris
  3. others

"THE GOSPEL IN VANITY FAIR"

ACTS 18:1-17

Introduction

Paul was discouraged when he arrived in Corinth. After confirming the saints in Syria and Galatia, his travels led him from one persecution to another until he came to Athens. Faced with a minimal reception there, Paul journeyed to Corinth where he arrived despondent and discouraged. Here God encourages Paul in four different ways.

I. COMPANIONSHIP (v. 1-5a)

A. Paul's Arrival (v. 1)

B. Paul's Friends (v. 2)

1. Aquila

- a. a Jew
- b. native of Pontus
- c. just arrived from Italy

Claudius is ruling right now. The Jews were expelled for a short time, because when Paul went there we know there were many Jews there in the faith. The reason for this expulsion: It is thought that the Christian faith had already reached Rome. This is partially supported in that we don't know who started the church there but there was one there when Paul wrote his letter it was to them w/ hints of how to win their relatives.

Tent makers

They would take camel & goats hair & weave it together & some times leather.

## 2. PRISCILLA

C. Paul's Trade (v. 3) Literally Paul's trade is described as a leather worker part of working w/ leather was making tents

## D. Paul's Ministry (v. 4)

1. ~~to Reason~~

2. to persuade

a. Jews

b. Greeks

## E. Paul's Friends (v. 5a)

1. Silas

2. Timothy

## II APOSTLESHIP (v. 5b-8)

### A. Paul's Calling (v. 5b)

1. DEVOTING HIMSELF TO THE WORD

2. TESTIFYING THAT JESUS WAS THE CHRIST

### B. Paul's Opposition (v. 6a)

1. RESISTING

2. BLASPHEMING

### C. Paul's Response (v. 6b)

1. Shook out his garments

2. Said your blood be on your own heads (common term

Jos 2:19 II Sam 1:16 I Kings 2:37 Mt 27:25

### D. Paul's Brethren (v. 7-8)

1. TITUS JUSTUS GAIUS TITUS JUSTUS ← full name prob. same one mentioned in III Jn

a. ~~was~~ worshiper of God

b. house in next to the synagogue

2. CRISPUS leader of the synagogue "Believed" w/ all his house

### 3. MANY OF THE CORINTHIANS

a. ~~Stephene~~ Erastus

b.

c. ~~Quinctus~~

d. Fortunatus

e. Chloe

f. Tertius

g. Achincus

## III. FELLOWSHIP (v. 9-11)

### A. The Words From The Lord (v. 9)

1. "BE NOT AFRAID" in future tense

2. "SPEAK

3. "HOLD NOT THY PEACE"

### B. The Reasons From the Lord (v. 10)

1. for I am w/ thee

2. no man shall set on the to hurt thee
3. For I have many people in this city

C. The Word of the Lord (v. 11)

THE DURATION

a. 1 yr + 1/2

b. Autumn AD 50 through spring AD 52

IV. HARDSHIP (v. 12-17)

A. The Capture (v. 12)

B. The Charge (v. 13)

C. The Conclusion (v. 14-16)

D. The Consequences (v. 17)

*The Jews didn't want to leave the seat. He thought that, Galio called his things in & removed them. The Greeks became so mad they got the new ruler so Stewes & beat him because they were mad that the Jews would take such liberty. Crispus lost his position because he believed on Jesus.*

"FROM JUDIASM TO JESUS" - PART I

ACTS 18:18-23

Introduction

The Book of Acts, written by Luke, is really a book of transitions. In particular it was a time of transition for the Jews of the early church. From Acts 18:18-19:7 we will examine three separate groups - Paul, Apollos and the 12 Disciples of John the Baptist - and see their transition from Judiasm to Jesus.

I. THE JOURNEY FROM CORINTH TO ANTIOCH (v. 18-22) *He took Aquila & Priscilla and left them to Ephesus*

A. In Corinth (v. 18a)

B. In Cenchrea (v. 18b0)

Here Paul had his hair cut so that he could keep a special vow:

1. THE NAME OF THE VOW *Nazerite*
2. THE MEANING OF THE VOW *Total consecration to God*
3. THE MANIFESTATION OF THE VOW *long hair*
4. THE REQUIREMENT OF THE VOW *abstain from wine*
5. THE LENGTH OF THE VOW
  - a. 30 days
  - b. 60 days
  - c. 100 days
6. THE REASON FOR THE VOW *gratitude for God's special deliverance*
7. THE COMPLETION OF THE VOW *sacrifices in the Temple*

1. PAUL'S FRIENDS
  - Priscilla and Aquila were left in Ephesus
2. PAUL'S REASONINGS
  - a. In the synagogue
  - b. With the Jews
3. PAUL'S DEPARTURE

D. In Caesarea (v. 22a)

1. *Mediterranean sea port*
2. *N W of Jerusalem*

E. In Antioch (v. 22b)

II. THE JOURNEY FROM ANTIOCH TO GALATIA AND PHRYGIA (v. 23) 3<sup>rd</sup> journey !!!

"FROM JUDAISM TO JESUS: - PART II

ACTS 18:24-28

Introduction

As we come to Acts 18:24 the scene shifts back to Ephesus where we meet Apollos. Just as we have seen the transition in Paul's life, so we will examine Apollos' transition from Judaism to Jesus.

I. APOLLOS: BEFORE (v. 24-26)

A. His Background (v. 24a)

1. *a Jew*
2. *from Alexandria*

B. His Ability (v. 24b)

1. *Learned*
2. *Eloquent*

C. His Instruction (v. 24c-25a)

1. *Mighty in the scriptures*
2. *instructed in the way of the Lord*

D. His Teaching (v. 25b-26a)

1. *w / fervency*
2. *speaking*
3. *teaching*
  - a. *things concerning Jesus*
  - b. *acquainted only w / baptism of J & J N.*
  - c. *in the synagogues*

1. PRISCILLA
2. AQUILA

## II. APOLLOS: AFTER

- A. His Journey (v. 27a)
  1. "WANTED TO GO"
  2. ENCOURAGED TO GO

(A) v24-28 is a parenthesis if you please.

- B. His Ministry (v. 27b-28)
  1. Helping the believers
  2. refuting the Jews
  3. demonstrating Jesus was Christ

## "FROM JUDIASM TO JESUS" - PART III

ACTS 19:1-7

### Introduction

As we come to the first 7 verses of this chapter we meet 12 men who are followers of John the Baptist. These are Old Testament saints in transition from Judaism to Jesus.

### I. PAUL: ARRIVING IN EPHESUS (v. 1)

### II. PAUL: DIALOGUING WITH THE DISCIPLES (v. 2-4)

mt 3: John's  
acknowledge of H.G. coming

#### A. The First Interchange (v. 2)

1. PAUL: Did you receive the H & G since you believed?
2. THE DISCIPLES: "we haven't so much as heard whether there be any H.G."

about 25  
AD 54-56  
Acts 19: Baptism + H.G. being delt w/ again

#### B. The Second Interchange (v. 3)

1. PAUL: "unto what then were you baptised"
2. THE DISCIPLES: "unto John's baptism"

preparatory for the messiah, Jesus.

#### C. The First Teaching (v. 4)

Paul emphasizes John's (baptist) ministry was

### III. PAUL: BAPTIZING THE DISCIPLES (v. 5)

### IV. PAUL: LAYING HANDS ON THE DISCIPLES (v. 6)

prophecy: I Cor 14:3  
can be comfort  
about

- A. The Disciples received the Holy Spirit
- B. The Disciples spoke w/ Tongues
- C. The Disciples prophesied

ACTS 19:8-20

"EXORCISM: TRUE OR FALSE?"

Introduction

The reason that Paul's ministry in Ephesus was so dramatic was because of the Word. Great works are always built on the Word of God. As the result the Ephesian ministry was one in which Satan was being defeated.

I. THE WORD'S PROCLAMATION (v. 8-10)

A. The Ministry (v. 8-9)

1. IN THE SYNAGOGUE (v. 8)

- a. "Speaking out boldly"
- b. "Reasoning" to dialogue
- c. "Persuading" convince by argument

2. IN THE SCHOOL OF TYRANNUS (v. 9) *Some type of Jewish Teaching.*

*center.*

B. The Results Of The Ministry (v. 10) *all who lived in asia heard the word of the Lord.*

ACTS 19:11-20

The key to understanding verses 11-20 is found in verse 20: "So mightily grew the word of God, and prevailed." At that point the Word had not been written down; rather God poured the Word through the Apostle Paul. As a result the Word of God prevailed over Satan's forces.

II. THE WORD'S CONFIRMATION (v. 11-12)

A. The Agents Of The Miracles (v. 11-12a) *This happens only when disciples can't be there.*

1. Paul

*handkerchiefs  
and  
aprons*

*normally  
called*

2. "a sweat clothes"

B. The Results Of The Miracles (v. 12b)

1. freedom from diseases
2. "evil spirits"

III. THE WORD'S COMPETITION (v. 13-16)

A. The Adjuration Of The Exorcists (v. 13-14)



#### IV. THE WORD'S CONVICTION (v. 17-19)

##### A. The Fact Of Conviction (v. 17)

1. *All knew*
2. *" feared*

##### B. The Results Of Conviction (v. 18-19)

1. *Believing*
2. *Coming*
3. *Confessing*
4. *Disclosing*
5. *Burning*
6. *Counting*

#### V. THE WORD'S DOMINION (v. 20)

Rom 15:25-26

I Cor 9:1

##### A. Growing Mightily

##### B. Prevailing

ACTS 19:21-41

#### "THE RIOT AT EPHEBUS"

##### Introduction

The prevailing of the Word of God (Acts 6:7, 12:24) always brought about two results in Acts: progress for the gospel and persecution from Satan. In Ephesus we have already seen this two-dimensional response begin to unfold. Now we will observe the response as it intensifies.

#### I. INTRODUCTION (v. 21-22)

##### A. Paul's Future Plans (v. 21)

1. *Macedonia - reason to collect an offering*
2. *To Jerusalem*
3. *To Rome*
4. *" Spain (His dream)*

Rom 15:24

##### B. Paul's Present Plans (v. 22)

1. *To send Timothy and Erastus to Macedonia*
2. *" remain in Ephesus I Cor 16:8*

#### II THE CAUSES OF THE RIOT (v. 23-27)

##### A. The Disturbance (v. 23)

##### B. The Leader Of The Disturbance (v. 24-27)

1. HIS NAME
  2. HIS OCCUPATION
    - a. Silversmith
    - b. Leader of the Trade
  3. HIS SPEECH
    - a. spoke on the dependance of silver making as the key to their economy
    - b. You destroying ~~your~~ God
- 2 reasons  
gone to*

### III. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RIOT (v. 28-34)

- A. Anger (v. 28)
- B. Confusion (v. 29-32)
- C. Closed Mindedness (v. 33-34)

### IV. THE CALMING OF THE RIOT (v. 35-41)

- A. The Speech To The Assembly (v. 35-40)
- B. The Dismissal Of The Assembly (v. 41)

ACTS 20:1-16

### "FOR THE LOVE OF THE CHURCH"

#### Introduction

Two things make a great church, a great teacher or a great Christian - love and sound doctrine. The Apostle Paul was a man who had such great doctrine. But he also had a tremendous love for the people of God. In II Corinthians 11:28 Paul expressed his concern for all the churches. Our passage today demonstrates Paul's love.

#### I HIS AFFECTION (v. 1a)

- A. To Embrace
  1. draw to ones self
  2. Close & pull toward ones self
- B. To Kiss ~~Kiss~~ *phileo*
  1. *hugs fervently*
  2. *affectionately*
    - a. Luke 7:37-50
    - b. Acts 20:37
    - c. JN 13:23-25
    - d. JN 21:20

A. Ephesus wrote I Cor here

Before he left Ephesus, Paul wrote I Corinthians telling the Corinthians that he would be coming to gather their collection. He had 2 reasons in mind:

1. To establish his integrity
2. To meet a need (Jerusalem church)

goes under C → B. Troas (II Cor. 2:12) From here Paul wrote II Cor, also met  
status here II Cor 7:5-7

C. Macedonia

### III. HIS TEACHING (v. 2b)

### IV. HIS PERSISTENCE (v. 3-6)

A. In Corinth (v. 3-4)

1. THE TIME 3 months 3A
2. THE PLOT By the Jews 3b
3. THE COMPANIONS (v. 4)
  - a. Sopater of Berea
  - b. Aristarchus of Thessalonika
  - c. Secundus of Thess.
  - d. Gaius of Derbe
  - e. Timothy
  - f. Tychicus of Asia
  - g. Trophimus of Asia

B. In Troas (v. 5-6)

1. THE COMPANIONS
2. PAUL AND LUKE:
  - a. 5 day trip
  - b. 7 day stay

### V. HIS AVAILABILITY (v. 7)

A. The Church's Meeting (v. 7-12) u

1. WHEN: 1st day of the week
2. WHERE: upper chamber
3. WHAT breaking bread + preaching the word

4. WHO:
- a. *u + acus* *sleep*
  - b. *fall*
  - c. death
  - d. resurrection

- B. Paul's Intention (v. 13-14)
- 1. TO WALK TO *Assos*
  - 2. TO SAIL TO *Mitylene*

## VI. HIS CONCERN (v. 15-16)

- A. In Chios
- B. In Samos
- C. In Miletus
- D. To Reach Jerusalem

ACTS 20:17-27

### "PAUL'S VIEW OF THE MINISTRY"

#### Introduction

God gives every Christian the time he needs to finish his God-given ministry (Eccl. 3:1, 17; I Pet. 1:17; 4:2; Acts 17:26; Job 14:14). If a Christian does not accomplish his ministry, it's not a question of a shortage of time. No wonder Paul exhorted his disciples to fulfill their ministry (II Tim. 4:5; Col. 4:17)

There were four dimensions to Paul's ministry which are timeless patterns for us to emulate:

- I. PAUL'S PERSPECTIVE TOWARD GOD: SERVICE TO CHRIST (v. 19)
  - A. With Humility (I Cor. 15:9; II Cor. 3:5) *11:23-24 Rom 8:35-39*
  - B. In Suffering (Isa. 53)
    - 1. *with tears - internal*
    - 2. *w/ trials - external*

#### II. PAUL'S PERSPECTIVE TOWARD THE CHURCH: TEACHING (v. 20)

- A. The Content Of Paul's Teaching *whatever is prophetic*
- B. The Place of Paul's Teaching
  - 1. *publically*
  - 2. *house to house*

*Paul viewed his ministry in 4 different ways. 1. related his calling to God, 2. to the church, 3. to the lost, and 4. to himself.*

A. Negative: Repentance Toward God (v. 21a)

1. LK 24:47
2. Acts 17:30
3. LK 13:3
4. II Pet 3:9
5. Acts 2

B. Positive: Faith in Jesus (v. 21b)

1. Acts 2
2. I Cor 1:23
3. II Cor 5:20

IV. PAUL'S PERSPECTIVE TOWARD HIMSELF: SACRIFICE (v. 22-27)

ACTS 20:28 - 38

"A CHARGE TO NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH LEADERS" - PART I

Introduction

After reflecting on the four aspects of a ministry, Paul now focuses his attention on one of these dimensions: teaching the church. There are five key thoughts that Paul wishes to communicate to the Ephesian elders -- and all of them relate to effective leadership.

I. MAKE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT WITH GOD (v. 28a)

A. The Charge To Church Leaders

1. Mk 13:9
2. LK 21:34
3. I Tim 4:16
4. II Tim 2:20
5. I Cor 9:27

Need this  
later

B. The Qualifications Of Church Leaders

1. I Timothy 3
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
  - e.
  - f.
  - g.
  - h.
  - i.
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II. FEED AND LEAD THE FLOCK 9v. 28b)

A. FEED

B. LEAD

1. Heb 13:17
2. I Pet 5:4
3. I Tim 5:19

II. WATCH AND WARN THE FLOCK (v. 29-31)

A. The Certainty of False Teachers (v. 29-30)

1. FROM THE OUTSIDE (v. 29)

a. The Promise: *False teachers*

b. The Fulfillment: *The Nicolaitans*

Rev 2:6

2. FROM THE INSIDE (v. 30)

B. The Warning About False Teachers (v. 31)

1. ~~to watch~~ watch

2. warn

IV. STUDY AND PRAY (v. 32)

A. "I Command You To God"

1. Acts 6:4

2. " 1:24

B. "I Commend You To The Word of His Grace"

1. Acts 6:4
2. 1 Pet 2:2

V. FREEDOM FROM SELF INTEREST (v. 33-35)

A. Freedom From Covetousness (v. 33)

B. Freedom From Dependence (v. 34)

1. for Paul
2. " " to men

C. Freedom From Selfishness (v. 35)

VI. CONCLUSION (v. 36-38)

A. The Prayers (v. 36)

B. The Embraces (v. 37)

C. The Grieving (v. 38a)

D. The Accompanying (v. 38b)

ACTS 21:1-16

"THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION"

Introduction

As Paul made his way back from his third missionary journey, the Holy Spirit testified to Paul that bonds and afflictions awaited him in Jerusalem. Nevertheless Paul proceeded with his plan to be in Jerusalem by Pentecost. Paul had a conviction and the courage to see it through without worrying about the consequences.

I. THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION: KNOWS ITS PURPOSE (v. 1-3)

A. The Origin Of Paul's Journey: Miletus

1. Eos (45 ml sail)
2. Rhodes (70 ml sail)
3. Patara (70 ml sail)

B. The Intermediate Destination Of Paul's Journey: Tyre (5 day sail)

II. THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION: CAN'T BE DIVERTED (v. 4-6)

A. Fellowship With The Disciples (v. 4-5)

B. Departure From the Disciples (v. 6)

III. THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION: PAYS ANY PRICE (v. 7-14)

- A. In Ptolemais (v. 7)
  1. 27 mi journey
  2. Named after Ptolemy
  3. before named Acccho
  4. presently named AKKA, or Akkē
- B. In Caesarea (v. 8-14)
  1. PHILIP (v. 8)
    - a. One of the 7 Acts 6:5
    - b. Preaching in Samaria Acts 8:5
    - c. " " Azotus Acts 8:4
    - d. Evangelist Acts 21:8
  2. THE PROPHETESSES (v. 9)
    - a. keeping unmarried
    - b. Prophecy
  3. THE PROPHECY (v. 10-11)
    - a. from Aggabius v10
    - b. from Paul v11
      - (1) bound
      - (2) delivered
  4. THE RESPONSE TO THE PROPHECY (v. 12-14)
    - a. Please
    - b. Resolutum v13
    - c. resignation v14

Aggabius - had a word of knowledge, but when he told Paul it became prophecy

IV. THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION: AFFECTS OTHERS (v. 15-16)

- A. The Journey (v. 15)
- B. The Disciples (v. 16)

ACTS 21:17-26

"PAUL'S ARREST"  
(PART I - The Measure Of Humility)

Introduction

As we come to the last half of the 21st chapter of Acts, we also arrive at Paul's last ministry as a free man. After this Paul becomes an ambassador in chains" (Eph. 6:20). Let's examine the details of Paul's transition from a free to an imprisoned man.

- I. COMMUNION (v. 17-20a)
  - A. With The Brethren (v. 17)



also 22:22 "away w/ such a fellow" some 20 yrs after Jesus

36

21: Paul was the only one said to have followed in Jesus' footsteps the closest. for Paul is the only other one that heard the crowd say of him "Away w/ him!!" Boom!

22:1 Men = male gender

Brethren = "I'm a Jew & you a Jew"

fathers = fathers of the original faith of their fathers

1. JAMES
2. ALL THE ELDERS

- C. With Paul (v. 19)
  1. Acts 14:27
  2. " 15:12
- D. With God (v. 20a)

## II CONCERN (v. 20b-22)

- A. The Believers (v. 20b)
- B. Their Belief *Zealous for the Law*
- C. The Belying (v. 21)
  1. *forsake the Law*
  2. " *circumcision*
  3. " *the customs*

## III. COMPROMISE (v. 23-26)

- A. The Command (v. 23-24)
  1. PURIFICATION
    - a. *of the 4 Jews*
    - b. *of Paul*
  2. PAYMENT *of their expenses*
  3. PURPOSE *To show the keeping of the law*
- B. The Concern (v. 25)

That Gentiles abstain from:

  1. *meats sacrificed to idols*
  2. *Blood*
  3. *what is strangled*
  4. *fornication*
- C. The Completion (v. 26)

## IV. CONSEQUENCES (v. 27-36)

ACTS 21:27 - 22:29

### "PAUL'S ARREST"

(PART II - Positive Testimony in a Negative Situation)

#### Introduction

In spite of his captivity, Paul never allowed physical restraints to restrict his ministry. Because he always viewed his situation as God

authored. Paul viewed imprisonment as simply a new ministry. As a result God used him to give a glorious testimony in supposedly negative conditions.

## I THE ATTACK OF THE MOB (v. 27-30)

### A. The Seizure (v. 27)

1. STIRRING UP THE MULTITUDE
2. LAYING HANDS ON PAUL

### B. The Charges (v. 28)

#### 1. PAUL'S PREACHING

- a. against our people
- b. " the law
- c. " " temple

#### 2. PAUL'S ACTION

- a. Bringing greeks into the temple
- b. defiling the temple

### C. The Evidence

*Jews assumed that since Paul & Trophimus had been seen together in Jerusalem, Paul must have taken Trophimus, a Gentile into the Temple*

### D. The Arousal (v. 30)

1. TAKING HOLD OF PAUL
2. DRAGGING PAUL OUT OF THE TEMPLE
3. SHUTTING THE TEMPLE DOORS

## II. THE ARREST BY THE ROMANS (v. 31-36)

### A. The Attack (v. 31-32)

1. THE INTENT OF THE JEWS: *To kill Paul*
2. THE INTENT OF THE ROMANS: *" save "*

### B. The Inquiry (v. 33-34)

### C. The Violence (v. 35-36)

## III THE APOLOGY OF PAUL

### A. Paul's Request of The Commander (21:37-21:40)

### B. Paul's Defense Before The Jews (22:1-22:30)

#### 1. HIS CONDUCT BEFORE HIS CONVERSION (v. 1-5)

- a. His Introduction (v. 1-2)
- b. His Background (v. 3-5)

- (1) Jew
- (2) Born in Tarsus of cylicia
- (3) Raised in Jerusalem
- (4) Educated under Gamaliel
- (5) Zealous for God
- (6) Persecuted the church

## 2. THE CIRCUMSTANCES AT HIS CONVERSION (v. 6-16)

- a. Paul: sight was removed
- b. Paul: " " restored

## 3. HIS COMMISSION AFTER HIS CONVERSION (v. 17-21)

- a. Paul's Prayer (v. 17)
- b. God's Response (v. 18)
- c. Paul's Logic (v. 19-20)

## d. God's Reply (v. 21)

5. Ananias was kicked out of the priest-hood by the Romans due to his crimes. He did under his priesthood. years later Ananias was murdered. he was found in an aqueduct, after Ananias' brother cause some type contention. And the high priest before Ananias was Johnathon. After the high priest Johnathon was killed Ananias forced his own way in to the priesthood.

4. THE ACTION OF THE PEOPLE (v. 22-23)

- a. Their Voices (v. 22)
- b. Their Actions (v. 23)

5. THE ATTITUDE OF PAUL (v. 24-29)

Paul demonstrated his love for the Roman soldier by not accepting the scourging.

ACTS 22:30-23:11

"PAUL'S CLEAR CONSCIENCE"

The essence of Paul's argument is that if people don't like the fact that he is a missionary to Gentiles, they will have to take it up w/ God.

## Introduction

Claudius Lysias, the commander of this particular garrison of soldiers at Jerusalem, brought the Sanhedrin into Fort Antonia so that he could ascertain the reason that Paul had been accused by the Jews. This only presented Paul with another opportunity to present the gospel to Jewish leaders.

## I. THE CONFRONTATION (v. 1)

A. Paul's Address Rather than the more formal rulers of the people & elders of Israel Paul chooses "Men & Brethren." This let them know from the beginning Paul didn't consider himself in a situation of submission.

## B. Paul's Conscience

1. Acts 24:16
2. Phil 3:16
3. Gal 1:14
4. 1 Cor 4:4
5. 2 Cor 1:12

## II. THE CONFLICT (v. 2-3)

A. Ananias' Command (v. 2) The word "Tup to" means a blow with a fist or a weapon.

## B. Paul's Response (v. 3)

1. HIS PROPHECY in 66 AD Ananias was murdered by a group of Jewish insurrectionist see notes at left side of page.

2. HIS ARGUMENT Paul questions how the high priest could try him, when Ananias had just violated the law himself. Ex 22:28

C. The bystanders' Comment (v. 4)

"Do you revile God's high priest?"

1. THE WORD INCOINED

*Loi Doreo* expression of complete anger

a. AS A Verb

- (1) JN 9:28
- (2) 1 Cor 4:12
- (3) 1 Pet 2:23
- (4) Acts 23:40

b. AS A NOUN

- (1) 1 Cor 5
- (2) 1 Cor 6

c. AS AN ADJECTIVE

- (1) 1 Tim 5:14
- (2) 1 Peter 3:9

2. THE ACT INVOLVED *Loi Doreo*

*God ordained authority & submission will. In Paul's case he should have submitted to the high priest authority, cause law was holding a God ordained position*

*D+ 17  
Ex 21:56  
22:8-9  
Ps 82:1*

D. Paul's Admission (v. 5)

1. HIS STATEMENT

*I wasn't aware*

2. HIS QUOTATION

*Ex 22:28*

III. CONQUEST (v. 6-10)

A. Paul's Cry (v. 6)

- 1. *In a phrase*
- 2. *In on trial for Jesus resurrection*

B. The Council's Dissension (v. 7-9)

- 1. THE PHARISEES *acknowledged the resurrection, angels, & spirits*
- 2. THE SADDUCEES *denied all 3.*

C. The Commander's Fear (v. 10) *fearing the council would turn on Paul the Roman Commander rescued him & took him to the barracks*

IV. Consolation (v. 11)

- A. Consolation *Lord stood by him*
- B. Commendation *You've solemnly witnessed to my cause*
- C. Confidence *you must witness at Rome also*

ACTS 23:12-35

"PROVIDENTIAL PROTECTION"

Introduction

This passage is one of the greatest New Testament illustrations of the providence of God.

## I THE PLOT -FORMULATED 9v. 12-15)

A. Forming The Conspiracy (v. 12-13) *more than 40 would not let till Paul was dead*

B. Informing The Council (v. 14-15)

1. OF THEIR OATH (v. 14) *The conspirators came to the (seducees) chief priests & elders, after the Sanhedrim summoned Paul for more investigation the 40 planned to abuse.*

2. OF THEIR WISH (v. 15)

II THE PLOT-FOUND OUT (v. 16-22) *v. 16 This young man is Paul's sister's son. The only record of a relation to Paul.*

A. Reporting The Plot (v. 16-21)

1. TO PAUL (v. 16-17)

2. TO THE COMMANDER (v. 18-21) *commanded Pauls*

B. Receiving Instructions (v. 22)

1. *Commander instructed Paul's nephew not to tell of the plot found out*  
*They would come up w/ another plot*

2. *didn't want another confrontation w/ the Jews*

III. THE PLOT-FOILED (v. 23-30) *The commanders plan was to get Paul to a safer location, Caesarea.*

A. The Plan (v. 23-24)

1. 200 infantry

2. 70 horsemen

3. 200 spearmen

B. The Letter (v. 25-30) *It was common*

## IV THE FAREWELL (v. 31-35)

A The Journey (v. 31-33)

1. TO ANTIPATRIS (v. 31-32) 35 m/s

2. TO CAESAREA (v. 33) 25 m/s

B. The Conclusion (v. 34-35)

1. A FUTURE HEARING *after your accusers arrive there would be a trial*

2. A PRESENT LODGING in Herod's PRÆTORIUM

ACTS 24:1-9

## "PAUL'S TRIAL BEFORE FELIX" - PART I

### Introduction

The greatest story of lost opportunity is Judas. After living three years in the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ, he committed suicide

and condemned himself to hell for his unbelief. He could have been one of the great heroes of all times, but he "blew it."

There was another like Judas and his name was Felix. The Apostle Paul lived in his house for two years, but we have no record of any conversion of Felix. In fact, Felix once told Paul, "Go away for the present, and when I find time, I will summon you" (Acts 24:25).

## I. THE ACCUSERS (v. 1-4)

### A. The Men (v. 1)

1. ANANIAS *high priest*
2. THE ELDERS *leaders of the Sanhedron*
3. TERTIULLUS *an attorney*

### B. Their Flattery (v. 2-4)

1. *Peace*
2. *reforms*
3. *thankfulness*

## II. THE ACCUSATION (v. 5-9)

### A. Sedition

1. *real test*
2. *stirring up dissension among the Jews throughout the world*

### B. Sectarianism *Paul accused of being leader of the sect of the Nazarenes*

### C. Sacrilege (v. 6-9)

1. THE HISTORY (OF Paul's Arrest ) (v. 6-8a)
  - a. *Paul tried to desecrate the temple*
  - b. *The Jews arrested Paul*
  - c. *Jews intended to try Paul*
  - d. *Lysias took Paul out of the Jews hands*
  - e. *" orders the Jews to come before Felix*
2. THE SUGGESTION (v. 8b)
3. THE PERJURY (v. 9)

ACTS 24:10-27

## "PAUL'S TRIAL BEFORE FELIX"- PART II

### Introduction

In Acts 24:25 Felix told Paul, "Go thy way for this time, when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee." As far as the Bible is concerned there never was a convenient season, Thus Felix became another in a long line of hopeless procrastinators.

This lesson continues with Paul's trial before Felix. In particular this section of scripture focuses upon his defense.

A. Against Sediton (v. 10-13)

1. PAUL'S TIME (v. 11) *Paul argues that his limited amount of time in Jerusalem prevented him from starting a revelation of any kind. Acts 21:2.*
2. PAUL'S ACTIVITY (v. 12) *Paul didn't carry on a discussion w/ any one or cause a riot*
  - a. in the Temple
  - b. " " Synagogue
  - c. " " city
3. PAUL'S INNOCENCE (v. 13)

B. Against Sectarianism (v. 14-16)

1. PAUL'S SERVICE (v. 14) *Christians were commonly known as members of the way, which originated w/ Christ's statement "I am the way"*
2. PAUL'S BELIEF (v. 14)
  - a. Everything that is in accordance w/ the law
  - b. " " " " w/ the Prophets
3. PAUL'S HOPE (v. 15)
  - a. A resurrection of the righteous ~~the resurrection of the wicked~~
  - b. " " " " wicked
4. PAUL'S CONSCIENCE (v. 16) *Paul maintained a pure conscience before*
  - a. God
  - b. man

C. Against Sacrilege (v. 17-21)

1. PAUL'S ACTIVITY IN THE TEMPLE (v. 17-18a)
    - a. ~~Bringing~~ Alms
    - b. Presenting offerings
    - c. Purifying himself.
    - d. w/ a crowd or uproar
  2. PAUL'S ASSERTIONS (v. 18b-20)
    - a. Lack of witness
    - b. " " charges
  3. PAUL'S ASSURANCE (v. 21) *Paul was convinced he was on trial of his belief in the resurrection of Jesus*
- II THE VERDICT (v. 22-23)

- A. The Case (v. 22) *Although Felix knew more about Christianity than the Sanhedron members he refused to issue a verdict w/ Paul's favor. Instead, they postponed a decision till Festus (the commander from Jerusalem) arrived to testify. The Bible never records such a visit. He never came*
- B. The Custody (v. 23)

1. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF FREEDOM
2. AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF FRIENDS

III. THE POSTSCRIPT (v. 24-27)

- A. Felix: His Last Days (v. 24-26)
1. HIS DISCUSSION WITH PAUL (v. 24-25a)
    - a. Concerning faith in Christ
    - b. " " self control
    - " " righteousness



- c. *conceal Righteousness*
- d. *Concerning a judgment to come*

2. HIS REACTION TO PAUL (v. 25b) *Felix became frightened at Paul's*

*word.*

3. HIS RECEPTION OF PAUL (v. 26) *Felix often summoned Paul to converse w/ him, but his motive was that he hoped to be bribed by Paul*

B. Felix: His Successor (v. 27) *after keeping Paul in Prison for 2 yrs, Felix was replaced by Porcius Festus.*

ACTS 25:1-12

## "PAUL BEFORE FESTUS" - PART I

### Introduction

As we look at Acts 25, the first twelve verses deal with Paul before Festus. Felix had been the prior procurator of Judea, but now he had been recalled by Rome in 59 A.D. So Festus, the new governor, inherited not only the political problems of Felix, but also the prisoner of Felix - Paul.

### I. THE ASSASSINATION PLOTTED (v. 1-5)

#### A. Festus: Arriving (v. 1)

1. IN THE PROVINCE *Festus spent 3 days in Caesarea becoming acquainted w/ his new responsibilities.*

2. IN JERUSALEM *Festus knew the importance of conciliating the Jews who had been gravely upset w/ Felix*

#### B. Festus: Receiving (v. 2-3)

1. THE CHARGES *Even after Paul had been in Prison for 2 yrs, the Jewish leaders were still showing a violent hatred toward Paul. The Jews*

2. THE REQUEST *The Jews innocently requested Festus bring Paul back to Jerusalem. Of course their ~~own~~ intent was to kill Paul.*

#### C. Festus: Answering (v. 4-5)

1. PAUL'S CUSTODY
2. FESTUS' DEPARTURE
3. FESTUS' ORDER

### II THE ACCUSATION PRESENTED (v. 6-7)

### III. THE ABSENCE OF PROOF (v. 7-11)

#### A. The Charges (v. 7)

- B. The Denial (v. 8)
  1. *against the law*
  2. *"the temple"*
  3. *"clear"*

C. The Question (v. 9) Jesus proposed a compromise of Paul would agree to return to Jerusalem for a trial Festus would agree to be the judge

D. The Response (v. 10-11) Paul wasn't afraid to die for any thing, but since he wasn't, then he refused to be returned for certain death

#### IV. THE APPEAL PROPOSED (v. 11-12)

A. Paul Appeals (v. 11) Every since 509 BC any Roman citizen had the right to appeal before to Caesar.

B. Festus Confers (v. 12)

C. Festus Answers (v. 12) To Caesar you shall go

ACTS 25:13-26:32

#### "PAUL BEFORE AGRIPPA"

##### Introduction

Paul was a man of objectives. He always had some kind of a goal in the back of his mind. His goal in this passage is to get Agrippa into a position where he understands the gospel and can make an intelligent decision for Christ.

#### I. THE CONSULTATION OF PAUL'S TESTIMONY (v. 13-22)

##### A. The King's Arrival (v. 13)

###### 1. AGRIPPA (Herod Agrippa II)

###### a. Son of Herod Agrippa I

(1) beheaded James

(2) imprisoned Peter

(3) Died when an angel struck him

###### b. Grandson of Herod

###### c. Great Grandson of Herod the Great - killed babies in Bethlehem

###### 2. BERNICE

###### a. Sister of Herod Agrippa II

###### b. lived in incest w/ her brother

##### B. The Case Explained (v. 14-21)

###### 1. THE PRISONER (v. 14)

2. THE JEWS (v. 15) while Festus was in Jerusalem the Jewish leaders brought charges against Paul hoping for the death sentence

3. THE ANSWER (v. 16) Festus knew that Roman Law required the accusers present their charges before the prisoner, that the prisoner be allowed to defend himself.

4. THE TRIAL (v. 17-21) Revealed that Paul hadn't committed any crimes, it was simply religious disagreements

###### C. The King's Request (v. 22)

Agrippa desire to hear Paul speak

11 THE ARRIVAL OF PAUL AT ROME (v. 23)  
A. The Arrival (v. 23) *The next day Agrippa + Bernice arrived <sup>and</sup> great*

*pone*

B. The Reason (v. 24-27) *Festus knew that when Paul was eventually sent to Rome, he must be accompanied by an official list of charges against him. But w/ all his experience, he had the conclusion that Paul was innocent. For this reason he was glad the veteran Jewish ruler "Agrippa" was willing to help him w/ these matters, to help him prepare his document to send w/ Paul to Rome.*

### III. THE COMMENCEMENT OF PAUL'S TESTIMONY (v. 1-3)

A. His Courtesy (v. 1-3)

B. His Conduct (v. 4-5)

1. LIVING IN ISRAEL AND AT JERUSALEM
2. LIVING ACCORDING TO THE STRICTEST SECT OF OUR RELIGION

C. His Condemnation (v. 6-8)

D. His Confession (v. 9-11)

Paul painfully recounted his past actions against Christians:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

E. His Conversion (v. 12-15)

1. THE JOURNEY

-To Damascus:

- a.
- b.

2. THE LIGHT

3. THE VOICE

4. THE DIALOGUE

F. His Commission (v. 16-18)

1. APPOINTED

- a.
- b.

2. DELIVERED

- a.
- b.

3. SENT

- a.
- b.
- c.

- A. The Conviction (v. 19-20)
  - 1. PAUL'S OBEDIENCE (v. 19)
  - 2. PAUL'S MESSAGES (v. 20)
    - a.
    - b.

B. The Capture (v. 21)

C. The Continuance (v. 22-23)

V. THE CONSEQUENCE OF PAUL'S TESTIMONY (v. 24-32)

- A. The Public Dialogue (v. 24-29)
  - 1. FESTUS -
  - 2. PAUL -
  - 3. AGRIPPA -
  - 4. PAUL -

B. The Private Discussion (v. 30-32)

ACTS 27:1-44

"PAUL'S JOURNEY TO ROME" - PART I

Introduction

The true character of a man comes forth in the fires of testing. Certainly this was true in the life of the Apostle Paul. Never in Paul's life was there a more prolonged and intense crisis than on his journey from Caesarea to Rome. In sickness and storm we see Paul calm, courageous and confident.

I. STAGE ONE: THE START (v. 1-8)

A. The Adramyttian Ship (v. 1-5)

B. The Alexandrian Ship (v. 6-8)

II. STAGE TWO: THE STAY (v. 9-12)

A. The Admonishment (v. 9-10)

B. The Decision (v. 11-12)

A. Hope: Fading (v. 13-20)

B. Hope: Restored (v. 21-24)

1. PAUL'S ADVICE (v. 21)
2. PAUL'S PREDICTION (v. 22)
3. PAUL'S COMFORT (v. 23-24)

C. Hope: Promised (v. 25-26)

IV. STAGE FOUR: THE SHIPWRECK (v. 27-41)

A. The Anchors Cast (v. 27-39)

V. STAGE FIVE: THE SAFETY (v. 42-44)

A. The Plan (v. 42)

B. The Command (v. 43)

C. The Safety (v. 44)

ACTS 28:1-16

### "THE LAST LAP"

#### Introduction

God is in the business of fulfilling desires. One of the great frustrations that people face in the world is the frustration of realizing that most of their dreams are unfulfilled. But God is in the business of maximizing anticipation into reality. The Psalmist said in Psalm 37:4, "Delight yourself in the Lord and He will give you the desires of your heart." In Paul's case he has longed to get to Rome and now his dream will come true.

I. THE PAGAN HOSPITALITY (v. 1-2)

A. The Island (v. 1)

- 1.
- 2.

B. The Natives (v. 2)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

## II. THE POTENTIAL HARM (v. 3-6)

### A. The Viper (v. 3)

### B. The First Conclusion (v. 4)

### C. The Result (v. 5)

Paul simply shook the snake off his hand and suffered no harm.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

### D. The Second Conclusion (v. 6)

## III THE PUBLIC HEARING (v. 7-11)

### A. Three Days (v. 7-8)

- 1.
- 2.

### B. Three Months (v. 9-11)

## IV. THE PROMISE HONORED (v. 12-15)

### A. The Last Sail (v. 12-13)

### B. The First Brethren (v. 14-15)

## V. THE PRISONER HOUSED (v. 16)

## ACTS 28:17-31

### "THE STORY THAT NEVER ENDS"

#### Introduction

At 28:31 the record of the Book of Acts ends. But I hasten to add that the story does not end - it's still going on and will go on throughout all eternity. The Book of Acts, then, is in a very real sense an unfinished book. Appropriately enough, it concludes without an ending. Thus it is the story that has no end.

## I. THE INTRODUCTION (v. 17-20)

### A. Paul's Call (v. 17a)

B. Paul's Arrest (v. 17b)

C. Paul's Examination (v. 18)

D. Paul's Appeal (v. 19)

E. Paul's Request (v. 20)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

II. THE INTEREST (v. 21-22)

III. THE INVITATION (v. 23-24)

A. Paul's Approach (v. 23)

1.

2.

a.

b.

B. The Jews Response (v. 24)

1.

2.

IV. THE INVERSION (v. 25-29)

A. The Disagreement (v. 25, 29)

B. The Quotation (v. 26-27)

C. The Plan (v. 28)

V. THE INCOMPLETION (v. 30-31)

A. Paul's Time (v. 30)

B. Paul's Occupation (v. 31)

1. PREACHING THE KINGDOM OF GOD

2. TEACHING CONCERNING THE LORD JESUS CHRIST

- I. Where Did Paul Preach?
  - A. In Prison (v. 16)
  - B. In A Household (v. 23)
  - C. In His Own Hired House (v. 30)
- II. How Did Paul Preach?
  - A. Lovingly (v. 17-20)
  - B. Biblically (v. 23)
  - C. Doctrinally (v. 31)
- III. When Did He Preach?
  - A. Promptly (v. 17)
  - B. Tirelessly (v. 23)
  - C. Incessantly (v. 30-31)
  - D. With Great Boldness (v. 31)
- IV. To Whom Did Paul Preach?
  - A. To The Jews (v. 17)
  - B. To The Gentiles (v. 28)
- V. What Did Paul Preach ?

-Jesus